

Official Journal of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Vol. 9, No. 9.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., MAY, 1900.

SINGLE COPIES, 10 CENTS.  
\$1.00 PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE

## Arguments for Single Tax

### From the Standpoint of the Little Capitalist--How Taxes Affect Labor.

A lecture on single tax delivered by Mr. Crosby in Houston a short time ago was a treat to the audience, although the enjoyment derived by at least three different parts of the audience was caused by each judging it from his own particular standpoint.

To most of the audience it was a pleasing speech, well delivered, interspersed with funny stories and catchy statements, well calculated to amuse an audience not particularly interested in the alleged subject of the lecture.

To the single taxers it was, of course, a sermon of one of the true prophets, and the fact that he consumed a considerable time in proving nothing, and was ignominiously routed from his position by a question from one of his own adherents did not seem to lessen their idolatrous worship.

The scientific socialists, I venture to say, enjoyed it better than any of the others, inasmuch as this true prophet of the single tax proved by his own admissions and the general tenets of his speech that the single tax will be of no particular benefit to the proletariat.

Mr. Crosby's anecdotes and illustrations were drawn from a middle class or small capitalist standpoint. He peddles the

single tax as a "trust smasher," guaranteed to cure, so the small capitalists would each be secure in his own "nice little peesness."

But he left out the proletariat, the mud-sill of the whole structure. He failed to tell him what is true, that the single

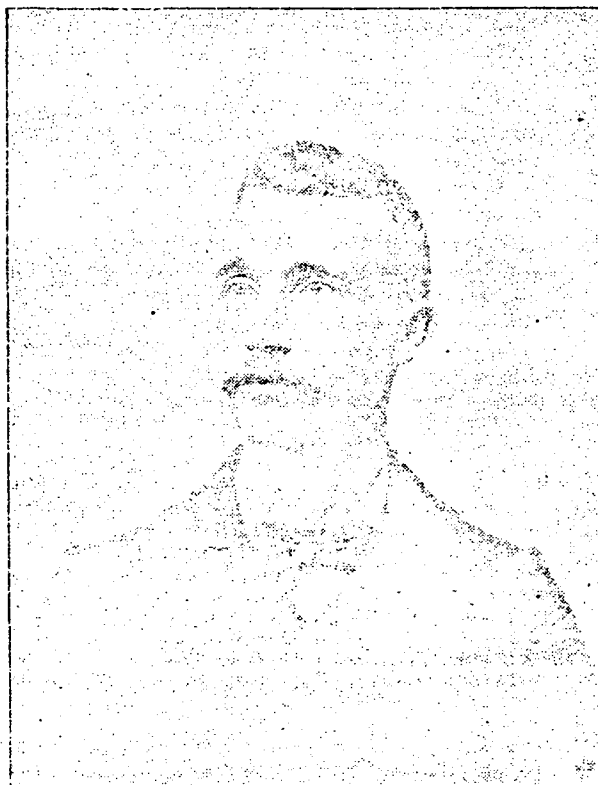
He failed to tell the barefoot how he was to go on a piece of free land without a hoe and successfully compete with a bonanza farmer.

He lost sight of, or did not dare tackle the Machine, the very thing which is causing the downfall of his class; the thing that is responsible for the wonderful industrial revolution of the past century, and the ownership of which is the key to the whole situation.

He does not, or will not, see that the capitalist class, large and small, does and, under private ownership, must support the government (which they use to keep the worker in subjection) out of the surplus produced by the worker and the machine, over and above the necessary subsistence of the worker and the machine, and that the frequent howls about taxation are simply quarrels between different kinds of capitalists as to which kind shall pay the tax.

"Equality of taxation" in the eyes of each kind of capitalist consists in the "other fellow" paying the tax. And the single taxers (note that they are principally small dealers or manufacturers), think, if they can shift the taxes upon the landlord, that they will be able to survive.

It seems that they utterly fail to see that what is hurting them is not taxation, but the ability of a manufacturer with a larger capital to exist with a smaller per cent. of profit.



THIRD VICE-PRESIDENT R. R. TRIPP.

taxers, that is, the hard-pushed middle class, want to do all the skinning, and at the same time avoid being skinned by the large capitalists.

For example, a business with a capital of a million dollars, bringing 10 per cent. profit, would yield a surplus of a hundred thousand dollars, while a capital of from five to twenty thousand, at the same rate, would barely enable the owner to live.

As the competitive system would still remain under the single tax, and as the tax would operate the same upon the large and small capitalist, it is self-evident that it would not benefit to a great extent even the man with the "nice leetle peesness."

The relief from indirect taxation (the bait held out to the proletariat to catch his vote) would be an equal relief to the large capitalist, the fellow that the single taxer seems to lose sight of entirely, the eyes of the latter being focussed upon the landlord class, whom he sees as a loafer, sitting on his haunches, collecting his rent, without doing anything useful.

The relief from direct taxation would not benefit the proletariat, for the "iron law of wages," which Mr. Crosby admits, would immediately force his wages down as much as the cost of his living was reduced.

The proletariat is really not interested in the question of taxes, and the sooner he realizes this fact the sooner will he stop chasing after middle class Jack-o'-Lanterns that are not intended to benefit him.

The worker does not pay the taxes. True, he and the machine produce all the wealth; but the taxes, the cost of the government (which is the machine used to keep the worker in subjection) is paid by the capitalist class out of the surplus value gained from the workers' labor, over and above his subsistence, which is appropriated by the capitalist class.

I venture to say that no one would assert that a machine pays taxes and that relief from indirect taxation would be a relief to the machine. It would be worked just as hard as before. Yet the worker and the machine hold identical positions in the capitalist system; they each get enough of their production returned to them to enable them to keep on working. The fact that the man is given the money to buy his coal and oil, and that the owner buys the coal and oil for the machine, makes no difference. Each gets enough to keep him going and no more. The balance is taken by the capitalist, and out of this surplus the taxes are paid.

The fact that a part of the taxes are laid upon the necessities of the worker amounts to nothing. There are indirect taxes on the necessities of the machine also, but it gets all it has to have, and no more. And the same with the worker. The fact that there are taxes on the worker's necessities, forces his master to give him as

much more than he otherwise would, as the taxes amount to.

As well say the horse is interested in taxation. He, too, is a producer, and he is subsisted, that is, provided for out of the wealth he produces. His owner retains the difference between what the horse produces and what it requires to keep the horse in working order. If the cost of feed or stable rent is increased, the keep of the horse costs more, and the owner has less. If, on the other hand, the cost of food and stable rent is decreased, the keep of the horse costs less, and the owner has more.

If the owner employs some one to look after his horse, to control or manage him, or train him—that is government, and the owner pays the cost of this government just as he pays the cost of subsistence, and this regardless of the fact that the horse produces all the wealth out of which is paid the expense of his subsistence and the expense of his government. The horse produces the wealth, but the owner of the horse owns the wealth. And it is the owner of wealth, not the producer of wealth, that pays taxes.

High taxes or low taxes are questions that do not affect wageworkers.

R. R. TRIPP.

#### THE DEADHEAD MEMBER.

He is in our ranks. He joined the union from force of circumstances. His name is enrolled on our list of deadheads. He made one effort to think for a moment, was jerked away from the boss' coat tail, and there he sits, squat-legged, afraid to move, lest he offend the boss or be asked his opinion. He occasionally attends a meeting, opens his mouth, drinks in the entire proceedings and lets it run through him like water through a sieve. When the meeting is over, he sneaks out by the back way so as not to be seen by the boss. He hitched on to the union as a hobo hitches on to a freight train to be drawn somewhere with no effort on his part. He never takes any unionism in the works with him for daily use. The burdens he cannot conveniently cast upon the other members he will lay before the foreman. He doesn't enthuse or encourage the other members. He never tries to add one more to the list of new members. He is the first to criticize the officers, the first to demand the benefits of the union, and the first to kick and swear that the union is no good if it does not win every point and pay him back five dollars for every cent he has invested as dues. He breeds more discontent and creates more strikes in his sneaking way than would a thousand good members. He can see starvation and want in the families of his fellow workmen as serenely as he can tell a story. He is a deadhead on the down hill road to starvation wages and ten hours a day and will get there like a tin can on a dog's tail if the dog don't die. If he is in your branch "fire" him out, but don't kill him, as he would use his last breath in calling for his funeral benefit.—Quatrymer's Journal.

#### A WOMAN'S STRIKE.

Once upon an evening dreary,  
As I pondered, sad and weary,  
O'er the basket with the mending from  
the wash the day before;  
As I thought of countless stitches  
To be placed in little breeches,  
Rose my heart rebellious in me, as it oft  
had done before,  
At the fate that did condemn me, when  
my daily task was o'er,  
To that basket evermore.

John, with not a sign or motion,  
Sat and read the Yankee Notion,  
With no thought of the commotion  
Which within me rankled sore.  
"He," thought I, "when day is ended  
Has no stockings to be mended,  
Has no babies to be tended,  
He can sit and read and snore;  
He can sit and read and rest him;  
Must I work thus evermore?"  
And my heart rebellious answered,  
"Nevermore; no, nevermore."

For though I am but a woman,  
Every nerve within is human—  
Aching, throbbing overworked,  
Mind and body sick and sore,  
I will strike when day is ended:  
Though the stockings are not mended,  
Though my course can't be defended,  
Safe behind the closet door  
Goes the basket with the mending, and  
I'll haunted be no more.  
In the daylight will be crowded all the  
work that I will do,  
When the evening lamps are lighted, I  
will read the papers, too.

—Brisbane (Australia) Worker.

#### TO THE KICKERS.

The men who fight the battles for labor, who make enemies of capitalists and corporations by what they do and say, have trials enough to encounter without feeling that they must also be on their guard against enemies in the very ranks of labor, who ought to be their friends and supporters. But, while it is discouraging to know that there are creatures so despicable as to seek to blight the good work of loyal men (and it would be difficult to imagine anything more utterly contemptible), it must never be forgotten that the sound sense and good judgment of the great majority of the laboring people can be relied upon to scorn the work of gossip and render futile the efforts of falsifiers who would willingly wreck every hope of labor's future, that in the ruins they might find some petty hate or malice gratified.—Labor News.

#### WANTED.

Information as to the whereabouts of Bro. Arthur Gregory. If anyone knowing his whereabouts will communicate with the undersigned, the information will be thankfully received. We would also like to hear from Bro. H. R. Erdmann, who was in the west when last heard from.

Fraternally yours,  
P. W. KROMER, F. S. 82,  
Binghamton, N. Y.

## Secretary's Report for April.

No.	P. C.	Int.	But.	Asst.	Sup.	Total	83	\$ 7.40	\$3.00	\$1.00	\$11.40
1	\$18.00				\$1.62	\$19.62	84	16.50	8.00	1.50	26.00
*3	3.60				5.00	3.65	86	6.40	2.00		5.40
4					1.00	1.00	87	9.80	2.00	2.50	19.30
5	23.40	18.00			7.00	48.40	89	8.80	20.00		28.80
6	24.40	16.00				40.40	90	6.00	2.00		8.00
7					1.00	1.00	91	2.20	5.00	.25	7.45
9	40.40	8.00				48.40	92	5.60		2.00	7.60
11	6.60	4.00				10.60	94	3.20	1.00	1.00	5.20
12	3.40	10.00				13.40	95	5.60	4.00	.50	10.10
13	2.80		5.00			7.80	96	5.20	1.00		6.20
14	7.20	16.00			3.00	26.20	97	5.00	.50		5.50
15	39.20	55.00			5.50	99.70	98	63.80	44.00	1.00	108.80
16	1.40	8.00			3.50	12.90	101	3.00	2.00		5.00
17	53.40	10.00				63.40	103	6.80			6.80
18	10.60	8.00				18.60	104	12.40	26.00	7.00	45.40
19	2.20					2.20	105	6.60	13.00	4.50	24.10
20	15.20	22.00			1.50	38.70	106		2.00		2.00
21	25.80	6.00				31.80	108	1.20	6.00	.75	8.40
22	10.80	6.00			2.00	18.80	109		18.50	8.10	26.60
24	19.60	36.00			1.00	56.60	110			12.00	12.00
25	2.80					2.75	111			2.50	2.50
26						2.75	114		15.00		15.00
27	30.60	6.00				38.60	115		17.00	10.50	27.50
28	11.60				.50	12.10	116		7.00	4.00	11.00
29	16.00	8.00				24.00	117		7.00	6.00	13.00
30	6.40	8.00				14.40	118		17.00		17.00
31	7.20	10.00				17.20	119		29.00	5.50	34.50
32	2.20					2.20	120		15.00		15.00
33	6.40					6.40	121		15.00	16.00	31.00
34	3.20					3.20	123		13.00		13.00
35	2.80					2.80	† 3	17.00	10.00	1.50	28.50
37	12.60	19.00				31.60	\$50		8.00	9.00	17.00
38	19.60	8.00				29.10					
39	76.70	54.00	8.50		2.50	141.70					
40	9.20	6.00			.50	15.70					
41	15.40	6.00				21.40					
42	4.00	17.00			4.00	25.00					
44	40.60	18.00			5.12	63.72					
45	44.80	38.00	18.00		4.00	104.80					
48	4.60	9.00				13.60					
49	4.80					4.80					
†50	2.60					2.60					
51	18.80	20.00			.75	39.55					
52	81.60	50.00			1.25	132.85					
53	2.00					2.00					
54	10.40	8.00			3.00	21.40					
56	9.40	2.00				11.40					
57	8.00	32.00				40.00					
58	5.60	4.00				9.60					
60	21.20				5.00	26.20					
61	13.60	12.00	16.00		1.25	42.85					
62	21.20	25.00				47.20					
63	1.80					1.80					
64	3.80	8.00				11.80					
65	46.40		4.00	1.00		51.40					
67	5.60					5.60					
68	10.80					10.80					
69	10.00	18.00				28.00					
71					9.50	9.50					
72	7.40	6.00			.50	13.90					
73	5.40	8.00			1.50	14.90					
75	7.20	10.00				17.20					
77	7.80	8.00				15.80					
78	5.60				.75	6.35					
79	15.00	4.00			2.50	21.50					
80	8.80	16.00			1.75	26.15					

## Treasurer's Report for April.

Postage . . . . .	\$15 00
T. W. Wheeler, Expenses to Rochester . . . . .	6 30
First Week's Assessment to N. B. T. C. . . . .	100 00
T. Wheeler, Expenses to Pittsburgh . . . . .	33 98
R. R. Tripp, Organizing in Texas . . . . .	83 75
Second Week's Assessment to N. B. T. C. . . . .	100 00
T. Wheeler, Local 51 Strike Benefit . . . . .	300 00
S. Simon, Organizing Paducah, Ky. . . . .	7 00
P. H. Wissinger, Organizing in Canada . . . . .	75 44
W. G. Spinning, Printing Supplies for L. U. . . . .	106 60
W. G. Spinning, Printing Electrical Worker . . . . .	240 00
Mailing Electrical Worker . . . . .	11 60

H. W. Sherman, Salary for April . . . . .	\$100 00
E. M. Parry, Salary for April . . . . .	20 00
M. K. Clinton . . . . .	30 00
T. Wheeler, Expenses in Pittsburg . . . . .	18 00
T. Wheeler, Expenses in Pittsburg . . . . .	35 01
Third Week's Assessment to N. B. T. C. . . . .	100 00
F. J. McNulty, Acct. App. No. 52 . . . . .	30 00
J. R. Bourne, Seals . . . . .	15 25
Telegrams . . . . .	3 15
Express . . . . .	19 16
Scrantom, Wetmore & Co., Office Supplies . . . . .	7 62
T. Wheeler, Expenses to Pittsburg . . . . .	11 50
Fourth Week's Assessment to N. B. T. C. . . . .	100 00
Rent for April . . . . .	6 25

\$1,575 61

April Receipts From General Office . . . . .	\$2,894 06
April Expenses . . . . .	1,575 61

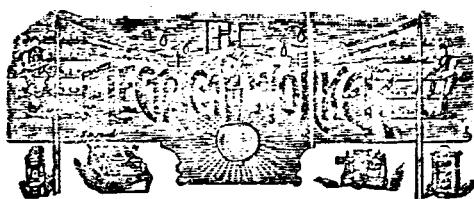
Gain for April . . . . .	1,318 45
On Hand April 1 . . . . .	7,855 99

On Hand May 1 . . . . . \$9,174 44

Fraternally submitted,  
P. H. WISSINGER,  
Grand Treasurer.

## AN ELECTRIC EXERCISER.

Quite the latest exercising apparatus is a combination of the "invigorating effect of electricity" with the beneficial effect of physical exercise. By means of this apparatus the person taking physical exercise is subjected at the same time to electrical treatment, similar to that given by the familiar medical coils. The weights of the usual wall machines are replaced by elastic cables or cords, provided with the usual handles, in this case metallic ones, and suitably attached to metallic posts. Imbedded within, and arranged to extend through the length of each cable, is an electrical conductor, which makes connection with the binding posts at one end and the metallic handles at the other. An ordinary dry battery of suitable capacity is connected to a small induction coil and a switch, all of which are placed in the cabinet at the top of the apparatus. When it is desired to take electrical treatment the switch is closed and the operator grasps one of the grips of the handles with each hand, thus closing the circuit through the induction coil and his or her body, and then goes through any desired series of movements by alternately stretching and relaxing the elastic cables. The intensity of the electric current may be modified to suit the operator by adjustment of the metallic tube telescoping over the core of the induction coil. Two Chicago inventors, Anton and Andreas Schneider, are the patentees of this electro-hygienic apparatus.



OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE  
**INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS.**  
 PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

H. W. SHERMAN, Publisher and Editor,  
 731 Powers Bldg., Rochester, N. Y.

Entered at the Post-Office at Rochester, N. Y.,  
 as second-class matter.

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ROCHESTER, N. Y., MAY, 1900.

W. N. Gates, Special Advertising Agent,  
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SPINNING PRINT, ROCHESTER.

**CHARTERS GRANTED IN APRIL.**

April 4, No. 114	Toronto, Can.
" 6, " 115	Austin, Tex.
" 6, " 116	Columbus, Ga.
" 7, " 117	Paducah, Ky.
" 9, " 118	Dayton, O.
" 11, " 119	Newport News, Va.
" 16, " 120	London, Ont., Can.
" 24, " 121	Denver, Col.
" 27, " 123	Louisville, Ky.
" 30, " 50	Belleville, Ill.

No. 3, of New York city, has been on strike since May 1st, and not only had the contractors to fight, but a lot of fakes who, after getting turned down by the I. B. E. W. for conduct unbecoming union men, applied to the K. of L. and secured a charter, but we are pleased to state to our readers this charter has since been revoked and No. 3 is sure to win. Here is wishing them success.

**OUR SCAB LIST.**

We are in receipt of letters saying a great injustice has been done by putting a certain man's name in the list. We wish to say that the editor of the Electrical

Worker has no right to strike any name off until he is ordered to do so by the local that sends it in, and we do not think any member of the I. B. E. W. would treat a man as a scab without good cause, and if a mistake should be made, and it is proven as such, we are sure it will be rectified by the ones who made it.

**TO PRESS SECRETARIES.**

The editor of this paper wishes to remind you again that the closing date of this paper is the 10th of each month. This means, all matter must be in the printer's hands on that date. You will agree there must be a date to close on. The idea of the 10th suggested itself for the reason, if any important matters were settled we could publish it in the month's issue. During our regime it has become absolutely necessary to cut a few letters, as we do not think a paper of our craft is the proper place to hurl spleen, and for this reason it has become necessary to blue-pencil at times. We must remember that all have taken the same obligation and are bound to help each other, and must do all we can for the betterment of our Brotherhood, and leave personal feeling out. There are other press secretaries who fail to do their duty. They should not accept the place unless they intend to fulfill it. In short, do your duty like a man.

**STRIKES.**

Local 86, inside wiremen, are asking for an 8-hour day.

Local 22, Omaha, Neb., linemen, are asking for an 8-hour day.

Local 98, Philadelphia, are out for an 8-hour day and \$3.50.

The Buffalo strike, also Springfield, Mass., are satisfactorily settled, and we are in hopes by the time this paper reaches the readers all the others will be settled.

April 10 Local 45, of Buffalo, put a petition before the Bell Telephone Co. of their city asking for an 8-hour day, \$2.50 for linemen, time and a half for overtime, double time for Sundays and holidays. The matter was ignored, the management refusing to listen to a committee—not only refused the Grand officers, but any committee. It was then the boys of 45 made up their minds that no settlement could be reached until a committee was allowed an audience, and we are happy to state, in just one week the committee met the heads and, after a conference of three hours, came to an agreement, the company conceding everything but the eight hours. The committee reported this back to the Executive Board of No. 45, composed of 25 good, level-headed men, who after due deliberation determined to accept, and so reported to the 225 men who were waiting in another hall. The men ratified the action of the Executive Board and reported for duty Monday morning May the 7th.

We congratulate Local 45 on its victory. There may be some who will say, Why, other cities paid that scale years ago. This may be true, but Buffalo, up to Jan. 1, last, had always been a \$2 town, and when we consider there has been a raise of wages twice since then, the showing is good. A more determined set of men never went on strike; well-behaved, well-dressed, respectful men. During the week there was no drunkenness, no violence. The men kept away from the company's property, so as to give the officials no chance to say the strikers used violence. Taking it all in all it was a very satisfactory settlement.

**CAPITAL AND LABOR.**

The question is asked every day, Why are the workingmen of this country so unrestful, so eager to strike? Why, I never read of so many strikes. We have them everywhere, from the skilled mechanic to the man who digs in the ditch. What's the cause? What's the reason? Why, my dear business man, the reason is simple enough. Times are better than they have been for years; the demand for men is greater. That is one reason. And you are aware that the supply and demand question enter largely into this case. The workingmen knew, when there were ten men for every job, that to make demands would be useless; but now, when there is a job for every man, the case is different. Another reason is, the cost of living is higher now than during the hard times. Another reason is, workingmen, while they do not as a rule own stocks, keep themselves posted, and when they see it possible to make 15 per cent., they naturally want enough out of it to live on—live as workingmen of this, the greatest nation on earth, should live; see their wives and children clothed as wives and children of this great nation should be clothed. Men who belong to labor organizations are compelled to fight unceasingly for their rights. One of the most unjust things we have to contend with is the fellow who used to belong to a labor organization. He could never give you any reason for belonging; he simply belonged. Belonged just because he thought his fellow-workingmen might say something to him. Only this and nothing more got fellows in, and while they were members they had a constant kick coming because they could not get more wages. By some hook or crook they became small fry contractors with little or no money invested, but, ye gods, how stiff they became—much harder to fight than men who have thousands invested. The old adage holds good in these cases, "Put a beggar on horseback and he will ride him to death." We often wonder if these small-fry contractors stop to think, in this competitive age of ours, that they may be glad to get a day's work before they die.

Not many years ago there was a fellow

who went in the contracting business, and of course when he became a contractor he did not want to be considered a workingman. He simply did nothing but draw his breath and live; he failed in business. As most any man will who don't attend to it, and is glad to get a day's work to-day. He finds out, in order to draw his breath and live, he has got to hustle; has got to be a bread-winner.

Now, men who belong to labor organizations want shorter hours, and want to get them honorably, and not steal them, like the small-fry contractor used to do when he worked; or, rather, made a bluff at it. Why, one of them said once, "Why, leave those workingmen alone and they won't want to work four hours. We must check them." What a big lot of checking they have on hand. The workingmen of this country are willing to battle capital for their just rights, and if the moneyed men are let alone and these little mites will stop their squeaking, the battles will be short. Settlements would be made, but the poor little small-fry contractor does the mischief. He would sell himself, body and soul, to get a few dollars, drag down honest workingmen for their own betterment. To those, we will say, go slow; the time may come when the same men you antagonize now may get a chance to get back at you. One of the things that Americans love above all others is loyalty. No man thinks well of the man who willfully breaks his word. The man who gives a solemn pledge and breaks it is not liked by any true American. So let the small-fry contractor step aside and the workingmen settle direct with capital, and things will be all O. K.

#### FROM OUR GRAND PRESIDENT.

To the Brotherhood:

Since the last issue of the Worker, numerous strikes have taken place; Pittsburgh, No. 51, has put up a gallant fight, but, fight as they did, they could not buck a corporation with millions on an empty stomach; the fates were against them and if they have lost it is simply because it was impossible to win with such odds. They have the satisfaction of knowing that they went down to honorable defeat with their face towards the foe. Buffalo, No. 45, went up against the enemy and routed him, drove him off his cobb and forced a settlement, a report of which will appear in the Buffalo letter. Springfield, I am told, is about to settle their trouble, although I am not familiar with the situation as it now stands. Bro. Sheehan has the confidence of the E. B. and will see to it that Springfield is given its share of attention. No. 28, of Philadelphia, where I am at this writing, is also out for what she considers her rightful heritage, viz., an 8-hour day and enough money to live on, recognition and an agreement for one year. The pros-

pects for winning out in the city of brotherly love are bright at this writing and I expect ere another moon has come and gone to see them back at work with victory perched upon their banner. No. 86, of Rochester, asked for an increase in wages and an 8-hour day. Her demands are exceedingly modest, so much so that it is impossible for me to understand how any contractor could or would stand out against them for an hour. All are out to win and there is no justifiable reason why they should fail.

Now in view of these strikes and lock-outs, it behooves us as brothers to remember that "an injury to one is the concern of all." If one loses all lose; if one wins, all win. A victory for one is a victory for all and a defeat to one is a blow and a hard one for all of us. It may become necessary in order to carry on these strikes to ask each and every brother in the organization to do his share towards maintaining the treasury of the Brotherhood. I believe the men in the organization stand ready to do their duty and as one of the E. B. I say to you one and all that if it becomes necessary I stand ready to bankrupt the treasury if by so doing we can establish the 8-hour day and a better scale of wages.

On or about the 1st of April I became convinced we were going to have more or less trouble the coming summer and it was thought best that the E. B. be increased to its full number. It had been my intention to nominate a brother for sixth vice-president who lived in Canada, but after hearing from a large number of the brothers I came to the conclusion that some one with experience living near to the border would be better qualified to fill the position than any one just coming into the Brotherhood could possibly be, and as we have no representative in the northwest I nominated our worthy Bro. John H. Maloney. He has been elected by the E. B. and from now on will be the sixth vice-president with headquarters at Chicago. We have now a full working force and ere another six months has gone by I believe the I. B. E. W. will be able to throw bouquets at itself.

Fraternally,  
THOMAS WHEELER.

#### Assessment for Local 51, Pittsburgh, Pa.

April 16, No. 45, Buffalo . . . . .	\$ 2 00
" 16, " 32, Lima . . . . .	2 00
" 17, " 5, Pittsburgh . . . . .	3 00
" 18, " 86, Rochester . . . . .	2 00
" 18, " 14, Pittsburgh . . . . .	2 00
" 18, " 9, Chicago . . . . .	2 00
" 18, " 10, Indianapolis . . . . .	2 00
" 18, " 83, Milwaukee . . . . .	1 00
" 18, " 96, Worcester . . . . .	2 00
" 19, " 105, Hamilton . . . . .	2 00
" 20, " 1, St. Louis . . . . .	1 00
" 20, " 67, Quincy . . . . .	2 00
" 21, " 27, Baltimore . . . . .	4 00

April 21, No. 30, Cincinnati . . . . .	1 00
" 21, " 104, Boston . . . . .	5 00
" 21, " 33, New Castle . . . . .	2 00
" 21, " 54, Columbus . . . . .	1 00
" 23, " 103, Boston . . . . .	2 00
" 23, " 26, Washington . . . . .	2 00
" 23, " 22, Omaha . . . . .	1 00
" 23, " 106, Jamestown . . . . .	1 00
" 23, " 48, Richmond . . . . .	1 00
" 23, " 50, Memphis . . . . .	1 00
" 24, " 41, Buffalo . . . . .	2 00
" 24, " 98, Philadelphia . . . . .	3 00
" 24, " 97, Bradford . . . . .	1 00
" 25, " 90, New Haven . . . . .	1 00
" 25, " 72, Waco . . . . .	2 00
" 26, " 108, Tampa . . . . .	1 00
" 26, " 20, Greater New York . . . . .	2 00
" 26, " 73, Spokane . . . . .	1 00
" 26, " 31, Duluth . . . . .	2 00
" 27, " 87, Newark . . . . .	2 00
" 27, " 63, Warren . . . . .	2 00
" 27, " 24, Minneapolis . . . . .	4 00
" 27, " 58, Niagara Falls . . . . .	4 00
" 27, " 11, Waterbury . . . . .	2 00
" 30, " 101, Brockton . . . . .	1 00
" 30, " 49, Chicago . . . . .	2 00
" 30, " 61, Los Angeles . . . . .	2 00
" 30, " 79, Syracuse . . . . .	1 00

\$79 00

Pittsburg, Pa., May 8, 1900.

Editor Electrical Worker:

All brothers are hereby notified that any and all linemen are requested to give Hotel Hamilton a wide berth, it being unfair to the Brotherhood after a trial of 22 months.

I hope this will be plain enough. I remain,  
Yours,

T. D. MALONE, Fin. Sec.

#### BE CAREFUL WHAT YOU SAY.

In speaking of a person's fault

Pray don't forget your own;

Remember those with homes of glass,

Should seldom throw a stone.

If we have nothing else to do

But talk of those who sin

'Tis better we commence at home,

And from that point begin.

We have no right to judge a man

Until he's fairly tried;

Should we not like his company,

We know the world is wide.

Some may have faults—and who have not?

The old as well as the young:

Perhaps we may, for aught we know,

Have fifty to their one.

Then let us all when we commence

To slander friend or foe,

Think of the harm the word may do

To those who little know.

Remember curses, sometimes, like

Our chickens, "roost at home,"

Don't speak of others faults until

We have none of our own.

—The Carpenter.

## OUR LOCALS.

### Local Union No. 1.

St. Louis, Mo., May 9, 1900.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Strikes seem to be the order of the day, and St. Louis is having its share of the fun. On April the 1st the carpenters and painters went on a strike, the former for 45 and the latter for 37½ cents per hour. The painters won their strike last Friday, after being out three weeks, but the carpenters are still out. These strikes have delayed work on buildings and we have quite a number of members idle all spring.

Yesterday the street car men went on a strike, tying up every line in the city. An attempt was made to run a few cars, but the entire police force of the city was unable to get them through the crowd (or mob the papers called it) and not a wheel has turned since. It is hard to say what the outcome will be. There are nearly 4,000 men out. It is stated that 98 per cent. of the employees belonged to the union, and that the vote to strike was unanimous, but the street railway company has a capital of ninety millions and of course controls the police and militia. It will be a hard fight, probably the worst street railway strike ever seen in the United States.

Our president, Bro. F. P. Kinsley, has gone to Livingston, Mont., to take charge of a small plant. Bro. Kinsley has always been a hard worker in the union and the members of No. 1 wish him every success. Bro. O. T. Sweet has been elected to succeed Bro. Kinsley as president of No. 1.

Bro. S. M. Keeble has been for some time in El Paso, Tex., installing a plant for the Frank Adam Electric Co. of this city. Bro. Frank Cull is also in El Paso installing a plant for F. H. Newberry & Co.

Bro. William Dennison, general foreman for F. H. Newberry & Co., has gone on a visit to his home in England, this is what he told the boys when he was leaving, but a number of them think he has gone to fight the Boers.

Bros. Nothwang and Akers have also left the city. As all the brothers mentioned have been active members of the union they are greatly missed at our meetings.

The Seckner Construction Co. of Chicago has secured the city lighting contract. We have been unable to find out anything about this concern. They have made no move yet, but No. 1 is watching them.

ELECTRON,  
Press Sec.

### Local Union No. 3.

St. Louis, Mo., May 5, 1900.

Editor Electrical Worker:

As our press secretary is very busy he asked me to write instead. Local No. 3

has woke up at last; had a long doze, but, "Better late than never." We have our charter open for thirty days and expect by the time the Worker is out to have a membership of two hundred, as all the boys are anxious to come in, and we are just as anxious to get all the worthy boys in, for that is the only way to get strong.

We sincerely regret the death of our honorary brother, A. D. Jacobs, which occurred April 10th, from hemorrhages. He was buried in St. Louis and had a large funeral.

We have four brothers who had chances to get spliced in the persons of Fred Davidson, Henry Milton, Jack Manson and Billy Carey, and all took advantage of the opportunity. All the boys wish them much happiness and lots of new wire fixers. All have been married since the sleet storm. We wish to state that we have three linemen in the saloon business here, so if any of the boys come this way they certainly will not go dry.

Bro. Hamblton is getting along very nicely and expects to be out soon. Bro. Clarence Rundell is out after a four week's sickness. We are having a little trouble here as several of the boys are out on a strike in sympathy with the conductors and motormen on the St. Louis and Suburban Street R. R., so would advise all floaters to steer clear of St. Louis. Work is slack and country wages are only \$35 per, and in case of trouble they have the nerve to send these men into the city; but they tried it on the wrong gang in East St. Louis last week and the gang quit with the exception of the foreman, who tried to replace them but there were no idle men who would accept and I guess they will pay \$2.50 for a gang of men from St. Louis to do the work. That is exactly the point the boys wanted, and would not have quit if they would have kept them out of the city.

Well, brothers, as we have at last got down to business I think we can make a good union town out of St. Louis if all the brothers will work hard to make the open charter a success, in bringing all the boys in line and also go about our business on the work so the companies cannot have a chance to discharge some one who will bring it up in the union for protection when we are not strong enough to beat them, as the result would be the disbandment of the local and more discouragement of the boys than ever before. What is best to do is to be quick in getting organized and slow in acting, to give all the brothers a chance to get on their feet good and above all things be determined to win before we act. Well, I guess I will ring off for this time, hoping to receive that challenge from Hartford soon, as our team will go stale practicing and waiting for it. Let us hear from you before the season is over, because if you are as slow playing as

issuing challenges there is no hope for the games will be all one sided. We have two kids in town, just arrived—Matling and Kenedy.

JOHN J. MANSON,  
Press Sec., pro tem.

St. Louis, Mo., May 9, 1900.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Enclosed find letter. It seems to me like a dream or that I might be mistaken. Probably I got tangled up with some 905. About three weeks ago a few of our star workers thought it was about time we were making a test of our circuits, so I will tell you how they found them. They had a little scheme which has never been tried by No. 3 in all her reign and which I thought was a good one. They explained to our sleepy brothers that we were working for unfair companies, that we were working with scabs and unfair men, and that we ought to try and get recognized. So the 15 or 17 members at that meeting woke up and thought it was a good thing to try, and our secretary was instructed to have every member in good standing at our next meeting. This was where they found the first leak in the circuit—there were about 35 members present out of 70, so the matter was voted down on the ground that we were not strong enough. Now it is only too true, brothers, we are weak, but it is our own fault. How many of you ever try to see if you can do anything to better our cause? Now my brothers, out of about 500 men working in St. Louis, we have 70 we can call men. Is there not some way in which we can get those fellows to join our little band? Now I am going to try and explain to you something which you have not thought of before. In the first place, our initiation, which is ten dollars, is too high for this reason: A man working in St. Louis is not compelled to be a union man, therefore he is not going to pay ten dollars for the sake of saying he is a union man. This I believe is one reason we are not stronger. Another thing I would like to place before your minds and which is a fact is this, we have been trying now for two years to fight and run out of town about 60 men who were members of our union and scabbed during our trouble and also about 30 men who worked, who did not belong to our union and which you bar your doors on to this day. Now, brothers, there is another reason we are weak. Here are 30 men who are willing to join us but you say "no." Now I want you to look at this in the same manner that I do and I think you will change your mind. Now out of those 30 men we have seven who worked now running gangs, three ex-members, which is 10 foremen for whom we have got to work. Now, brothers, it would just take us at the rate we are going along 10 years to throw those people down. Now would it not be



better to take those 30 men in out of the cold and show them how to be men, then you only have 60 scabs which we can soon put on a hot-foot? Lower your fee, brothers, get those men in our union; it is a hard proposition, but it is the only one.

Yours truly,  
SLEEPY BROTHER.

### Greater New York Local No. 3.

New York, May 9, 1900.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Our local is still on strike, having been out about two weeks and everything is going along first-class. We have fifty agreements signed now and in a number of shops the men did not lose any time at all and in others only a few days, and we are doing fine considering the length of time we are out. About our winning them there is not the slightest doubt and it is costing the bosses a lot of money and they are commencing to squeal hard.

We extend our thanks to all locals who have assisted us in this struggle and I must say the boys did us quite a number of good turns and that we fully appreciate the same and shall not forget them.

We have not at present writing admitted one man without paying their full initiation fee and this is more than pleasing to the local from the fact that we have received enough money to counterbalance our outlay, consequently from a financial standpoint we are as strong as we were at the start and as the bosses are aware of the fact it certainly has a good effect.

As half of our men are at work under new agreement we are in a position to fight indefinitely.

We have no kick coming from anywhere. I will close by thanking all the locals and wishing them all success in the fullest measure.

Yours fraternally,  
JOHN J. QUINN,  
Rec. Sec.

### Local Union No. 4.

New Orleans, La., April 10, 1900.

Editor Electrical Worker:

The electrical work of this city is still upside down and the bottom is on top. The Cumberland people let down 68 men Saturday. The town is on the bum, only underground work going on; that by the Edison and new opposition company, the Merchants' Electric Light Co. The latter are pushing their work to completion and have juice in a number of places, and the prospects look very bright for them, the citizens subscribing immensely for their current. The Edison (trust) Co. will lose a big bunch.

The railroad commission of this State have not as yet rendered a decision in the case of the Merchants' of this city against the Cumberland-People's Telephone deal (trust), but it is expected at any moment,

and we entertain hopes that it will be in favor of the Merchants'. Too much praise cannot be given Col. St. L. Breaux and Col. W. S. Parkerson, who so ably prosecuted the case for the Merchants' before the commission. The practical evidence of C. T. McCreary and S. P. Grace, both ex-employees of the Independent People's Co., was a thorn in the side of the Cumberland, and say it practically staggered them.

Local No. 4 is heartily in accord with other unions in regard to Senate bill No. 3009, and will work in conjunction therewith. All bills in regard to anything electrical at the Trades Council are immediately referred to Local No. 4.

Inform all the boys for the present there is nothing in N. O. Will let them know of any new developments.

Yours fraternally,  
P. D. MARKELL,  
Press Sec.

### Local Union No. 5.

Toledo, May 8, 1900.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Toledo is progressing in labor circles generally, except the electricians are not as numerous as they should be. Most all members of No. 8 are working. The scribe has a bad report to make; maybe it might be best to get rid of an aching tooth. An ex-member now, of No. 8, decamped, leaving a dark-colored trail behind him. His name is E. W. Shanston; he was a member of No. 8 up to the time he committed the crime. Shanston has been a thorn in the eyes of some of the boys for some time; he was a delegate to the Building Trades Council, and as a trustee of that body was authorized to pay bills amounting to something like \$100; instead of doing this, he pocketed the money and left for parts unknown. The old saying is, "The opportunity makes the thief." He certainly proved it. Well, it is worth something to get rid of a smooth crook, so, brothers look out for him; he is a bogus article.

The members of No. 8 are making all kinds of efforts to enlarge the local, but only getting a new member now and then. All union men get the proper wages, but its membership is not where it ought to be. Of Toledo's different electrical workers there are only one-third of them union men. The Toledo Traction Co. has dissected the street car men's union, so that affects most all the different tradesmen which they employ excepting a very few. Their two dissecting knives are ever ready; one is called Discharge, and the other Poverty. So when you begin talking unionism to their wiremen they pull out, like a terrier with his tail chopped off. It certainly would be a capital idea if one of our Grand officers would come here and try his luck for a week; it would encourage us a little more.

I will close, and place all hopes in the future.

THE SCRIBE,  
Press. Sec.

### Local Union No. 6.

San Francisco, Cal., May 1, 1900.

Editor Electrical Worker:

I have just returned from across 7500 miles of salt brine, or from China and Japan, and while I was over there I kept both eyes and ears open to see if I could find something of interest for the boys at large.

The emigration of Chinese and Japan coolies is the thing to keep posted on these days. No less than 12,000 Chinese have been let into this State in the last two years, and 10,000 Jap coolies have passed over our border since Jan. 1st, 1900. If you could see the dirty, filthy manner in which they live in their own country you would wonder that so many can be allowed to come here and compete with American labor. I was at Hong Jay, 600 miles south from Hong Kong in Cochin China. The natives there are called Anamites and work day in and out, Sundays and all, rain or shine, for the modest sum of 12 cents a day (6 cents in American coin). They are employed in the coal mine; also do all the work in the machine shop, run the locomotives and hoists, make and repair all the cars or machinery, new and old. They live in the most squalid and filthy manner, and yet we stand idly by and let the great railroad contractor import them to fill our places. In Kowloon, across from Hong Kong, the Chinese coolies do all the work in the great sugar refinery; at the Kowloon dry-dock 4,000 or 5,000 of them do all the work that can be done by any American in the ship-building line. They can paint, rivet, do as fine cabinet and joiner work as you would wish to see, and for about an average of 50c. a day, or 25c. of our money. In Japan you will see as beautiful stone and brick work as in the United States. They have as fine a system of telephone and electric light lines as can be produced, and are ahead of us in many respects in building pole lines.

Well, they are coming by tens of thousands to take our places, and what are you going to do about it? We are paying large salaries to emigration commissioners to keep them out, and that is all the good it does. Any old kind of a yarn goes with them, and they walk the plank and another white man is out of a job. Right here in the Union Iron Works are about twenty-five Japs who are working for one-half what the white man is getting, and yet you can not tell the American he is losing his hold every day. The country about San Francisco is being filled to overflowing with Jap coolies. The American is being driven from the farm to the city, where hundreds are not working and can't get a job. And again I ask, What are you Americans going to do about it? You may have a job and do not care; but your children will curse you some day in the future when they have to come down to their

cheap wages and hand-to-mouth living, all because you can't control the man whom you put in office to take care of C. P. Huntington's Jim Hill of the N. P. R. R. and Mark Hanna's Congress and the American House of Lords.

Say, fellows, do you think for a moment the millionaire cares whether you eat or not? But he will take the greatest care of his Jap coolie. Why? Because he had to pay his passage over, and he is just so much as a beef critter to him—an ox to do his work. Well, wake up and get a move on you, or this coast country will be Japan and China, instead of a white one.

I append a clipping from the San Francisco Call of April 24th, and if you think I am not telling the truth you can use me for a ball next time I see you;

### CEASELESS INPOUR OF JAPANESE.

EACH INCOMING STRAMER LANDS HUNDREDS AT VICTORIA.

### MANY CROSSING BOUNDARY.

Provided with Funds by Immigration Agents to Prevent Their Being Barred as Paupers.

### Special Dispatch to the Call.

Victoria, B. C., April 23.—Following close behind the steamer Milos, which on Saturday landed 1,000 Japanese here, another coolie steamer laden to her capacity with a human cargo with 1,050 Japanese immigrants arrived at Williams Head quarantine station this afternoon. This was the steamer Braemar, one of the Northern Pacific liners on the Portland route. She was diverted from her usual run this trip in order to accommodate the large number of steerage passengers booked by her for this port and Vancouver. Of the 1,050 on board the Braemar there are 22 who are alleged by Japanese here to be coming under contract to some orange planters in California. These are booked direct to San Francisco. The greater number are booked to Vancouver; more than 600 are going there. The others are divided between Victoria, Portland, Seattle and Tacoma.

The Empress of China is coming close after the Braemar, with 600 of the tiny brown people, and following her, having left a week later, is the Tosa Maru, on which, according to cabled advices to the officials of the quarantine station, there are no less than 1,600. This will bring the number of Japanese arriving here since the beginning of the year to nearly 10,000, and of these more than half have arrived during the month of April.

A veritable emigration fever seems to have struck Japan, a fever similar to that which entices the American to Cape Nome. Emigration agents are distributing printed copies of letters and photographs from Japanese agents on this side throughout Japan, and this has caused the big stampede to America, the Cape Nome of the Japanese.

As a result of investigations made here and at Vancouver it has been plainly shown that Victoria and Vancouver are the distributing points for the incoming hordes and nothing more. A very small percentage remain in Canada. All are bound to the United States, and the United States contract-labor and pauper-immigration laws are being openly violated, for hundreds of the Japanese are coming under contracts. Some go to work in California, but the greater percentage come to work on the Northern Pacific, Great Northern and some other American railway lines. The systems of getting the undesirable immigrant into the United States are many. On the arrival here and at Vancouver the most presentable are selected from the crowds and these are carried in comparatively small numbers by the ferry steamers running to Seattle or by the Seattle and International Railway from Vancouver. Many hundreds have gone over the border in this way during the last week. Of the modus operandi of beating the pauper-immigration laws, T. H. Yamana, proprietor of a large Japanese employment agency here and at Vancouver, says:

"It is easy. We all work together. Suppose a San Francisco, Seattle or Tacoma agency wants Japanese. They send here or to Vancouver. They go to men who build railways, and when they get work for men they telegraph how many they want and we send them right away. We give each man \$30 so that he can get past the United States immigration inspector, and when the men have been passed they give the \$30 back to an agent, who sends the money back to us and we can give it to the next man. That's how we do it."

Other revelations came to light to day in connection with the underground railway system over which hundreds of Japanese are nightly passed across the boundary. It has been shown that they go to New Westminster and Steveston on the Fraser, ostensibly for the purpose of fishing for the canneries or building salmon traps, and under cover of darkness numbers are nightly rowed across the boundary bay from the mouth of the Fraser to a point near Blaine. From this point they take their way by the railway train or through the woods to Whatcom, whence they walk to Sumas. Others cross the international boundary to Point Roberts, which is across Boundary Bay from Blaine. At this point

there are but a few isolated acres of United States territory.

A special from Ottawa to a local paper says: "Sir Wilfred Laurier, in the House to-day read a report from Mr. Parmlee, Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, pointing out that the great bulk of Japanese in British Columbia were merely in transit."

ANN ARKIST.

### Local Union No. 10.

Indianapolis, Ind., May 7, 1900.

Editor Electrical Worker:

As No. 10 failed to show up last month, we don't want the public to think we have gone out of business, for we are still here and doing business every Monday night. From two to four applications every week shows that our fellow men are beginning to see the necessity of being organized.

While times are a little dull around Indianapolis just now, and our members are going here and there, we feel satisfied that almost every man from Indianapolis will be found carrying a card from No. 10.

The inside wiremen here have been trying for some time to reach some kind of an agreement with the contractors, but so far have not had any great success. Have had lot of promises and now we have decided to put a walking delegate in the field to look after our interests and I think he will accomplish some good for our local, as I have been told he has two applications for membership already. Go ahead, Laus; I think you will make a hit.

As things are quiet around here I have very little news for the press, so I will close.

Yours Fraternally,  
W. S. DIXON.  
Press Sec.

### Local Union No. 11.

Waterbury, May 5, 1900.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Local No. 11 is doing all right, two more applications received last month, which means two more on our list and now our way, and I don't think it will be very long before we have every electrical worker in our ranks.

Mr. Editor and brothers, in picking up a newspaper and looking over its contents how often do you run across an article in regard to Mr. So and So's, a multi-millionaire, death with an account of all his good deeds and philanthropic donations to charity and how much good he has done for humanity, but it does not state how he acquired this enormous surplus which he donates as his mite to charity, and when this donation is compared to the enormous profits he derives from the masses it dwindles down to the smallest insignificance.



I have for a long time given this matter very serious thought and have come to the conclusion and satisfied myself in my own mind that this style of aims giving is a sin as perhaps the following will prove. "It is no exaggeration to say that the use of money is a test of character and a revelation of a man's nature." "There are the men who lose money by their foolishness—wastrels; there are men who spend it on their vices—prodigals; there are men who hoard it with jealousy—misers; there are men who lay it out in well doing—they are the wise men." When I say well doing I am not thinking of that unreasoning and indiscriminate charity which, whether it takes the form of alms to a lazy vagabond or a large benefaction for the creation of paupers, is a curse and not a blessing, a sin and not a duty. We are not to read in a mechanical fashion the advice of our Lord to the young ruler to sell his possessions and give to the poor, for though that might have been the only pledge of sincerity he could give in that day, it would be a great calamity in our day. Whatever may have been the case in ancient times, there can be no question that in our day the man who establishes a manufactory in a small town and pays fair wages does ten times more good than if he would use his wealth to found an almshouse.

Fraternally yours,  
H. A. ROBINSON,  
Press Sec.

### Local Union No. 13.

El Paso, Tex., May 6, 1900.

Editor Electrical Worker:

No. 13 is still booming. Since we organized we have been working to get more money and have gradually succeeded until the boys are all satisfied and we have received everything that we have asked of the companies and contractors doing work in El Paso. To begin with, the three contractors doing house wiring were union men; they have always paid \$3.00 per nine-hour day when working men and readily signed an agreement to adopt this scale of wages. This left the Light Company and Tile Co., a branch of the Southwestern Tel. and Tel. Co., for us to treat with. The Light Co. was paying at the time this agreement was gotten up \$2.50 per 10-hour day. They readily signed our agreement taking effect April 1st. We offered the same agreement to the Telephone Co., agreeing to a scale of \$3.00 per day or \$65.00 per month. They did not sign our \$3.00 per day rate, but put all their men on the 1st of May at \$65.00 per month. They have paid heretofore \$55.00 per month, \$2.25 per day. We feel that we have met with success in all of our undertakings since organizing and we intend to keep it up, if unionism and good organization will avail anything. This city, which was just budding into a union city at the time of

our organization some three months ago, has already developed into a strong union city.

The organizations at present are as follows: Electricians', carpenters', plumbers', plasterers', printers', cigarmakers', painters' and bricklayers'.

The Trades Council is now thoroughly organized and under good working way.

Fraternally,  
H. BURKE.

### Local Union No. 15.

Jersey City, April 16, 1900.

Editor Electrical Worker:

We opened with the usual entertainments. Bro. Geo. Hilton favored us with an organ selection and he was all right until he got the line crossed and called on Bro. Pete to help him hunt the trouble, but Bro. Pete was too much engrossed over his new pipe which just arrived from the old country, so Bro. George gave it up in disgust. Don't get discouraged George? Stick to it. You are all right!

We expect to listen to Prof. Sweeney, the mathematician at our next meeting, who will give us the analysis on the report of our trustees, as he has had it now two weeks analyzing it.

On April 19th, upon invitation from local 52 of Newark, a delegation from local 15 visited the electrical display and reception, and for a starter it was a decided success. The contractors' displays showed that they had their whole heart and soul in the affair, which made it a great deal more interesting to the brothers and visitors.

Bro. Moore was the right man in the right place. Our boys were very much interested in his exhibition of wireless telegraphy, and Bro. Moore's explanation of the system was a very good instructor. The boys were very much interested, in fact we had to keep our eyes on Bro. King, or he would have taken the whole business home with him. When ever we wanted to find Bro. Brown during the evening, was to go out in the small hall and there he would be admiring the automatic business. I must say that the members of 52 ought to appreciate their officers as I have never seen a greater combined set of hustlers, especially Pres. McNulty and R. S. Snyder. They were all over entertaining and attending to their official business at the same time, and we as members of local 15, send a vote of thanks to the officers and members of 52 for the courteous manner in which we were received and hope in some future day we can retaliate.

I would like to call the attention to some of our dilatory brothers. Do you remember your obligations, if not rake your memory and think of the promise you made, and also of the brother who on that memorable meeting had the manly courage to stand up and be the first to volun-

teer to stand by the I. B. E. W. when we were fighting to maintain our existence. Now the fight is over and won, don't think that that pays the bills of those men and especially the above brother who was injured and is now on the sick list. Now, brothers these of you who voted that day's pay step up and square yourselves with F. S.

These few lines are dedicated to the brother who lost his demijohn off the tail-end of the Newark trolley line on the plank road:

You may break, you may shatter  
The demijohn if you will,  
But the scent of the cider  
Will hang around me still.—Harry.  
Fraternally yours,  
E. A.,  
Press Sec.

### Local Union No. 17.

Detroit, Mich., May 9, 1900.

Editor Electrical Worker:

As our regular press secretary is down in Toledo doing an artistic wiring job and as our local always wants to be heard from every month in the Worker, I was asked to send in a few items for fear Bro. McCarthy might not do so.

Old standby No. 17 is moving along grandly these piping times of peace; work in all branches of the electrical business is good; every brother is working, new members are coming in every meeting. We have now between three and four hundred members and rousing meetings every Tuesday night.

We are much pained to record the death of that tried and true union Bro. Jack Forbes, whom to know was to love; he was one we always looked to as a leader when there were breakers ahead as well as when there was clean sailing. For years he was the champion of labor in this city, esteemed by all. Now, to this dead friend of humanity, and eternal foe to wrong and hypocrisy, we bid adieu forever.

We also record the death of Bro. Henry Stockman; he was a new member and not entitled to the death benefit, not having been a member long enough, but we have raised about one hundred dollars among the members for his wife, and the firm he worked for has also given a sum of money for burial expenses, for which we thank them in the name of the brother's widow.

The inside wiremen are submitting a few amendments to the agreement they have with the wiring firms, and we are confident that the contractors will grant them, as they have certainly been very fair in the past when treating with our members, and we have the very best men on the adjustment committee that we have in our ranks, and the conference will undoubtedly bring about either a raise of twenty-five cents more a day, or the reduction of hours to eight a day, either of

which is a big item when it effects several hundred men. The outcome will be given in next month's Worker.

We had Grand Treasurer P. H. Wissinger with us a few meetings ago after his organizing tour in Canada. He gave us a splendid talk on unionism, and a short sketch of the organizing work he did in each city. We were sorry that he had been called from Canada before all cities and towns were organized, for those living away from the border do not realize how much this section will be benefited when all the men working in the business over there are in our big International.

Since the consolidation of the Detroit and Bell Telephone companies there has been lots of work extending lines and repairing, the linemen, most all of whom working there are in the union, are doing well and I understand have no kick to make this spring, which is pretty good when you consider what nice weather this would be to go "fishing."

The Public Lighting plant is being unionized gradually. We are getting our members into some of the best positions there are there. Hamilton Carhartt, who runs the great union factory here in Detroit, and whose advertisement is on the back page of the Electrical Worker, and whose goods I hope every union electrical worker in North America wears, is one of the Public Lighting Commissioners and he is educating the other commissioners to his way of thinking, and to his way of promoting organized labor's interests.

The Edison company here is doing a big business and the men there are doing good and are used right. Whenever anything looking to the welfare and good conditions of the men in the electrical business is inaugurated, you will always find Mr. Dow, Mr. Phillips and Mr. Thompson in line, and as to the construction department, whoever heard of a lineman in Detroit that would not swear by Joe Widman? I have been told by linemen that they would do a third more for a day's work for Joe, if called on than they would for any foreman they ever worked for. Is it any wonder that with the four above named people at the head of the establishment that the Edison company never has any trouble? Is it any wonder that those words "lock-out" and "strike" are foreign to the old corner on State street.

Bro. S. P. Jenkins, our business agent, for you must know that No. 17 is up to date and has a business agent, can always be found at his office, 128 Shelby street, when not out looking after the interests of our union, and if there are any firms wanting men he can always be depended on to get a good union man on if possible. He is a hustler, and we think we have the right man in the right place. We would strongly advise every local to have a business agent.

Bro. Joe Dooley of No. 39, Cleveland, paid us a visit a short time ago and we guess No. 39 knows a good thing when it sees it, for I see they have elected him as business agent.

We are amazed as well as pleased at the rapid growth of the Brotherhood. All cities of any size now have locals and some of the larger cities have two, and all belong to our International.

The Brotherhood is improving the conditions of the men of our craft both intellectually and financially; it is showing the world that we are not a lot of hoodlums or ignoramuses. Organized labor represents the highest type of intelligence to be found among the workmen of the country. Organized labor is a lover of humanity and will protect and fight against any wrongs that wealth and power in high places might try to put on the people.

Union men are intelligent enough not to be fooled by any vote-catching, pompous snob who sticks a feather in his coat-tails and proclaims himself a bird of paradise. Organized labor, in a word, is ever seeking to uproot the evils both social and political that spring up, and last but not least, be it remembered, organized labor never forgets its friends.

DAN E. ELLSWORTH,  
Press Sec. Pro Tem.

#### Local Union No. 19.

Atchison, Kas., May 8, 1900.  
Editor Electrical Worker:

Well, boys, everything is quiet and easy in Atchison. All are working steadily and prospects are good and pleasing. The American Federation of Labor, No. 7570 of Atchison, refused to work on a building for which non-union labor was being used. The Central Labor Union took up the case and the result is that all union men are locked out.

During the trouble our State Labor Commissioner, Johnson, came up and tried to make some satisfactory settlement, but was not successful, as the contractor would not discharge his non-union men and wanted the privilege of employing union or non-union men as he saw fit. We all know just how many union men he would have employed if the Council of Labor had acceded to his request.

As I am speaking of our State Commissioner of Labor I will endeavor to explain who and what he is. About three years ago the office of State Labor Commissioner was made an elective one instead of appointive. Formerly this office had been filled by some politician or "ward heeler."

According to the bill making the office elective the man elected must be a union man and have been in good standing one year or more.

To facilitate the selection and election of this man a society called the State Society of Labor and Industry was formed.

All regularly appointed or recognized organizations of different trades or crafts are entitled to representation. A convention is held each February at Topeka, the capital.

At this convention are elected a president, a vice-president, a secretary and an assistant secretary. The secretary is the State Labor Commissioner and his assistant is the Assistant State Labor Commissioner.

The Commissioner is supposed and does enforce all labor laws, inspect all factories and work shops and incidentally help all organized labor.

At the first convention there were but 76 delegates, at the next about 120 and at the last about 225. This represents about 240,000 men out of a possible 400,000.

An auxiliary committee of three are appointed at each convention and their duty is to "lobby" for our much needed laws. This committee is paid by voluntary contributions. At present we have one miner, one salt worker and one railroad man on this committee.

Some very good laws have been passed and enforced. The eight-hour day at the regular rate per diem was pushed through for all state, county and city work.

Whenever a bill is brought up which is inimical or otherwise to labor interests, this committee waits on the legislature and asks them to vote for or against it, whichever the case may require. If the bill is good the legislature is asked to vote for it, and if it is not good then it is asked to "kill" it.

Each time a bill comes up for a vote the names of all the members are taken and also "the way each votes." The Commissioner prints and distributes a pamphlet containing an account of all the bills and what occurred on its introduction. These books contain an account as to how the legislative members voted, and you may rest assured that when election time comes, the union voter does not forget who stood by and helped to "kill" bills and who did his best to have them passed.

This in itself brings a closer and more compact affiliation and in the end will prove the true solution of the present troubles between organized labor and organized capital. When all organized crafts become so strongly affiliated that they can and will forget their petty political quarrels, when we can go to the polls and vote in one solid mass for the man who has true unionism at heart, then and not until then will the workingman receive his just and proper reward in this world. It is a good thing to live right and prepare for our heavenly reward, but while so doing let us not forget our earthly use.

If all other states would organize a state society we would soon be in a position to demand through the laws of Uncle Sam what is ours by right and we would not

then have to stand by and see strikes and lockouts, etc.

HUGO.

### Local Union No. 20.

Greater New York, May 6, 1900.

Editor Electrical Worker:

As it is my duty to let the Brotherhood know that Local No. 20 is still alive and climbing the ladder to fame slowly but surely, I will say, we moved to No. 80 Park row last meeting night, but as the hall was not suitable to transact business, we secured the privilege of meeting in the Assembly rooms for the night. The storm of indignation which was hurled at our trustees for not providing a suitable hall, it would take old Job to bear; but finally they assured us that they would secure one for next meeting night. Despite the fact of the unfavorable conditions which it presented, we initiated six new members and transacted the business of the evening, hoping our new brothers will not get discouraged with their first experience in the Brotherhood, as the road to success is not paved with vellum.

We had several visiting brothers, among them Henry Hatt, who, in his address to us on union principles, made our lamps burn up to their full capacity and cast off the gloom which hung around our temporary quarters. If some of our brothers had been within hearing, no doubt it would have wakened them from their slumbers and decided them to attend meetings more regularly.

Bro. Davenport deposited his traveling card, also Bro. Elmore, who has always a businesslike report to make, who says no more than is necessary, but means every word he says.

We are to celebrate our first anniversary on the 28th of July, with a picnic at Woodlawn Park, in the borough of Brooklyn. We expect it to be a great success, as it is in the hands of Bros. Hallem, Supple, Murphy, Sanders and Conboy.

We have gained one more point from the New York and New Jersey Tel. Co.; that is, for nine hours to constitute a day's work. Prospects for work around here are fairly good, but I would not advise any brother going through on a side-door Pullman car with a job in view to jump off at New York just at present.

Yours fraternally,

M. J. FARRELL,

Press Sec.

### Local Union No. 22.

Omaha, May 7, 1900.

Editor Electrical Worker:

As I write this letter I feel certain all will come out well regarding the 8-hour day for linemen. The committee of Huhn, Woodruff and Russell have done finely in looking after the demands of the linemen. We will see No. 22 on the increase in membership soon. Bro. M. J. Curran was elect-

ed president of the B. T. Council on April 26th. We are all glad to see our esteemed brother so honored. Wolff-Lovett Con. Co. have just finished the Sataley building, and as usual it was done in fine shape by good union men. The Western Electrical Co. have put in a 5,000-circuit mill feeder from the Eler Grand Hotel to connect the three hotels, which are now known as the Eler Grand. It is all up in fine shape and done by good union men. John T. Burke has also kept two union men at work, and just finished wiring the large Creighton College, which makes the college a good-looking building. Omaha's future is bright, not because we are overrun with work, but from a good, true, union standpoint. Bro. Lee Lowery will be married on the 8th inst., and all the brothers, and I, wish him and his wife a long and happy married life. Bro. Lowery gave members of Local No. 22 and stage employees of No. 42 a grand smoker on May 2d. It was the grandest affair of the kind ever given by a brother in Omaha. It is utterly impossible for me to put it in writing, but all the boys voted Lee a second Chauncey Depew. Bro. Curran said he hoped to be able to some day carry a young Lowery through No. 22 as he had Lee.

I shall have a very interesting letter in the June number of the Worker.

GEO. E. RUSSELL,

Press Sec.

### Local Union No. 24.

Minneapolis, Minn., April 28, 1900.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Having been elected press secretary last Tuesday evening, April 24, I herewith submit my first letter regarding our local. We are doing a rushing business in the way of increasing our membership. We initiated four new members and have eight more to be initiated next meeting, also twenty applications to be considered. We are moving along nicely, with a total of about 125 electrical workers on our books at the present writing, and taking into consideration the fact that the majority of our members are hustlers, we expect to add considerable more in the near future.

It gives me great pleasure to state that our hustling brother James Cassidy has recovered from his sickness and is again able to join us.

An ex-member of our local was arrested and fined for doing electrical work without a State license.

Would like to call attention to the fact that electrical workers coming to our city must be able to pass an examination and obtain a State license before they will be allowed to do electric-light work, etc.

Our annual ball will be given on Thursday evening, May 10, at Republican hall, on 9th street and Western avenue, for the benefit of an electrical library. Brother

workers, bring your wives, sweethearts and friends and join us on the above date.

As my lamps are growing dim and all our members have employment, I will turn my switch and close.

Fraternally yours,

F. E. LISTER,

Press Sec.

### Local Union No. 29.

Trenton, N. J., May 3, 1900.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Well as I did not get a chance to write a letter myself last month for our paper I asked our recording secretary to write one but failed to see it in, so I will write one this month myself so it will be in time.

We are getting along very nicely so far. At present we have a little dispute in reference to working hours and wages for the inside wiremen but after we appointed a committee to meet the electrical contractors it was soon settled in good shape, and now the men have a nine hour day with \$3.50 as a minimum and eight hours on Saturday, so you see with a little good judgment and moderate talking we have accomplished what probably might have been a lock out and occasioned a good bit of hard feeling between the men and employers. I must say so far as the Electric Light Co. and the Electric Appliance Co. are concerned they have both treated us very fair as also most of the other electrical contractors, so we have no room to find fault. There are several inside wiremen yet to come in and I think they will in time.

We have all the linemen in now but two and their names are I. and W. Nalor, one with the High Distance and the other with the D. L. A. Phone Co. The last named has felt the effects of what union men do to a non-union man, as some days ago this man went out to look after some wires that were down and had to put them up, and it was a hard job to do alone and there were five union men standing by and not one would help him, so he had to hog them up alone. You see what a feeling they had for such a thick head. We have asked him lots of times to come in and he always says he is going back on the farm, and I think that would be the best place for this pumpkin husker. We expect to have the by-laws in shape to send to the I. E. B. for their approval soon. Our superintendent, Mr. Lupke, granted us nine hours on Saturday, from May 1st till October 1st, without any dissent whatever, so you again see that the Electric Light Co. is willing to help our cause along some more. One of my men, C. Valentine, met with a very painful accident one week ago to-day. He was putting on a cross-arm on a 45-foot pole when his ax caught a wire over his head and cut a gash two or three inches long very near his eye and the doctor had to take eight stitches in it. He is getting

along very nicely now and we have looked after him every day and he has the sympathy of every brother in the local.

You will hear from me on the button question very shortly as I have about gotten everything in shape for them. Everybody is working in our town that wants to. The city is doing considerable work at present, as there has been more territory added and that means the extension of both police and fire alarm wires. I will stop now after saying that the Trenton Gas and Electric Co. is now building and expect to have one of the finest plants in the state when finished, which will be about Sept. 1st. There goes my fuse out, circuit over-loaded, so good night.

Yours respectfully,  
PRESS SEC.

#### Local Union No. 34.

Peoria, Ill., April 27, 1900.

Editor Electrical Worker:

I am not much of a kicker and do not like to make a howl about a small thing, but I think I have got one coming, and call on all brothers for their opinion in this matter. The Republican State Convention is to be held here on the 8th day of May, and the Western Union Telegraph Co. has been stringing cable to the Tabernacle building to get the reports. Bro. J. J. McCarty was idle, and Brown, the W. U. foreman, sent for him to come and help him, so Bro. McCarty went and asked him what he was paying and he told him the company would only pay \$2 per day, which is 25 cents less than our scale of wages; so Bro. McCarty told him he could not work for that price; so he said he would not give any more as he could get Eddy Assenfelder's gang to do the work for him, which is the old Peoria General Electric Co.'s men, of which I am an ex-member. Now, there were two ex-brothers, by name George Reridon and Oscar Jones, who took a job at \$2 per day, so Bro. McCarty put his grievance before our Local No. 34 and a vote was taken, and all brothers were notified not to work on the job with these \$2 men. So I was asked to notify Assenfelder of our grievance, which I did, and he said he would see Brown. He came back with a lie in his mouth and told us all hands were getting \$2.25 per day and gave four of us orders to go and help them out. So Bros. James Conder, of Local No. 9 of Chicago, President Frank Church, of Local No. 34, myself and a lineman by the name of Fred Gear went over to them to be sure I was in the right, and asked this ex-Bro. Reridon what pay he was getting, and he told me all they would pay was \$2 per day. So I balked. Assenfelder told me to go on a pole, and I told him under the circumstances I could not do it, and he asked me if I disobeyed his orders; and I told him I would not work with scabs. So he told me he would give me my time, and I

told him he could not give it to me too quick. So I got it in the place where the chicken got the ax, and Conder, Church and Gear took poles and did the work for them. Then, to square themselves before the public, after the work was done they made the statement that they paid \$2.25 per day; but it is known they did not.

Well, as I am called to a special meeting I shall have to close the circuit for this time, hoping you will duly consider this matter. I remain,

Yours fraternally,

FRANK HICKMAN.

#### Local Union No. 34.

Peoria, Ill., May 7, 1900.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Here goes once more for a letter to the Worker to let you all know that L. U. 34 is still in sight and gradually coming to the front. We have had no new applications for a month, but what few there are of us we are game to the core. Since you heard from us the last time we have stirred up things a little around these diggings. The 27th of last month, April, we all went out for a 25c. raise on the day; we were receiving \$2.25 and we wanted \$2.50. The new People's Gas and Electric Co., where I am employed, acceded to our demand the same afternoon, and the General Electric Co. followed suit in a couple of days, but the C. U. Tel. Co. refused to buck the wood, as they claim they can get all the men they want. A man by the name of Green, from Jacksonville, Ill., came here last Saturday and went to work for the telephone company. I have not had a chance to look at the running sore yet, but as it is raining to-day and can't work, I think I will make it my business to go and look for him. One of the brothers claims he knows him and that he is a professional scab; that he scabbed in every strike that came off in the East, and furthermore, I am sorry to say, that he is an Odd Fellow, and also a Mason.

Any brothers headed this way should steer shy of Peoria for a few weeks, as work is scarce at present, and as this strike is on pretty stiff at this writing. Peoria is a warm place for strikes. This month the tanners went out and won; the painters, also, went out, and some talk of the pipe-fitters. In fact, everything which is in the B. T. C., of which we are members.

Bros. Pullam and McDermot, I hear, are in Salt Lake City. If this reaches your eyes, brothers, please let us know by mail or through the Worker how you are making out, as we would all be glad to hear from you.

Well, as I have got to go and cripple a scab yet to-day, I will have to cut this out for this time. Hoping to accomplish my object, I remain, as ever,

J. A. RUTHERFORD.

P. S.—I came pretty near forgetting Bro.

Frank Hickman, Himself and wife have moved to Quincy, Ill., to her home, and from there he says he is headed for Indianapolis. Look out for him, brothers. He is O. K.

#### Local Union No. 35.

Frankfort, N. Y., April 29, 1900.

Editor Electrical Worker:

I was requested to write a few lines to the May Worker in order to let the boys know that No. 35 is still on deck though we are slightly disfigured.

We have stopped operation for the period of a month or perhaps longer because the gang will be split up for a while, but as soon as we all get into Rome we will again put out our shingle.

Bro. Joe McComber is again with us and some more of the boys will probably be back.

We fellows all had our pictures taken to-day and "Big" McClure is in the background. I don't know whether we will have a copy of it in the "Police Gazette" or not.

If Bro. Botsford reads this I wish he would send me his address.

I am a poor hand at writing. I guess the "Rattit" will have to entertain you next month.

I am going to "seal this end."

E. L. McMILLAN,

R. S.

#### Local Union No. 38.

Cleveland, O., May 10, 1900.

Editor Electrical Worker:

I will have to beg pardon for not having my letter in before this late date, but I was holding off on account of some news I expected to get to write up, but I was disappointed and will now rush this letter. Local 38 is full of business up to the brim at present, handling their new wage-scale, which was to take effect on May 1st, but owing to several difficulties our committee on that business were handicapped, and not until this past week have they got to a point where anything was accomplished. I must acknowledge that they done good work, and the regret will be that journeymen will receive \$2.80 per 8 hours work, and helpers no less than \$1.60 or more. We think we are doing fairly well in getting this small increase in wages, although we ought to have \$3.00 per day, and our helpers should have received no less than \$2.00. Owing to the slight depression in the building line we thought it advisable to stick to the 35 cents per hour and 20 to 26 cents for helpers.

I wish to state to the members of the Brotherhood that Cleveland is a good place to steer clear of this summer, as the outlook is very slim, and at present we have ten or twelve journeymen and six or eight helpers out of work. And furthermore don't hit Cleveland unless you have a paid-

up card from where you paid; and also note that it will cost you one dollar per month to be in with the boys of 38. Those who read this may feel that the Press Secretary of Local 38 is trying to discourage them. Not at all, brothers, I am just telling you the plain truth; my advice to you is, just as I stated above. At present we have some local troubles, and it may cost us some money before we get through with them. The machinists are still on strike and the result has been that it got us into a little trouble. The Walker Mfg. Co., or now the Westinghouse branch, in our city, have asked some of our boys to run their electric cranes, and as the crane-men did not belong to our local, but did belong to some other union, we felt it our duty not to take any man's position outside of our branch of the business; and as a test case the Walker Co. asked one of our brothers to take the position of one of the striking crane-men. And he point blank refused to do so, and of course his lordship—the superintendent, or some other high muck-a-muck, fired our brother. Now this is pure rot on the part of a firm like the Westinghouse Co., to resort to such means to force a man, a union man at that, to take the place of a striker, but I think eventually the company will see their mistake in dealing with men in this fashion and not ask an electrical man to take a job of a machinist or crane-man.

Local 38 is adding to her membership nobly; at our next meeting we will have the hard task of initiating a heavy-weight, who hails from Hartford, Conn.; his name is Lucas. He has arrived here and wants to get into Local 38. How about this, Hartford? Do you fellows down east know anything about this? If you do, let us know.

We are still waiting to hear from Local 41 at Buffalo about those men they reinstated who scabbed it here on the Empire Theatre job. Come out; let us know all about it. We must have all particulars. Enough said. You know the rest. Well, Mr. Editor, it's a fine day, ain't it? So long.

F. C. HEGENER,  
Press Sec.

#### Local Union No. 39.

Cleveland, O., May 9.

Editor Electrical Worker:

The warm weather of the past week or two has got all the knights of the High wire thawed out. The warm days limber them up; but then, again they will complain about the heat. They will have a kick, anyhow. At this time of writing all members are working. All the companies have not started any large jobs, they have enough to do. From all accounts this season will furnish lots of work in this vicinity.

An old friend, Kid Rivers, arrived from the West; and although he had been away

from this section for nearly a year, he was just the same old scout. His stay was short; he left for the East, as he was due in Brooklyn. Success and good luck go with you, Kid. Frank McGuire (Kid) left for the East after a successful visit to the village. Jimmy Mack and Tom Dooley are also on the Eastern circuit. But don't forget our number. Tom Connors, who was laid up with a compound fracture of his leg, has got able to work, and is doing inside work for the Auxilliary Fire Alarm system.

The following few lines are self-explanatory, and will perhaps help someone, providing they think about them:

Don't be a knocker, and then you will have friends. If your neighbor is prosperous, let him prosper. Don't grunt, growl or grumble. Say a good word for him and let it go at that. Don't be a knocker. Your turn will come if you have the push. No one man is the whole show. If you see the town is moving along, feel good about it. Help things along. Shove a little, and push. Try and get some of the benefit yourself. Don't stand around like a dead cue. Don't waste your time feeling sore because someone has a little more sand and sense than you have. Do a little hustling yourself. Don't be a knocker. If you can say a good word, say it like a prince. If disposed to say something mean, keep your mouth closed. Don't be a knocker. Give a kind word. Give it liberally. It won't cost you a cent, and you may want one yourself some day. You may have thousands of dollars to-day, and next year you may need the price of a shave. Don't be a knocker. It won't pay and you can't afford it. There is nothing in it. If you must kick, go around behind the barn and kick at yourself; for if you feel that way you are the man that needs it. Don't be a knocker. You will get there if you have the push. No one man is the whole show. To sum it all up in a nutshell, the man from whom you can always get a good word and other good things (coin) is a man that is a friend to you in the time of need. So, don't be a knocker.

There was a peculiar incident happened on the public square a few days ago. The principals were a lineman and a lady. This man, as near as possible, and from good authority, was working under an assumed name, but the name he was identified by was Mack McKenzie, from Erie. The lady in the case was very reticent about the matter, but, anyhow, the man was scared. As soon as they recognized each other the man crawled. He stopped work on the wagon and drove rapidly away from the job and hurried to the place where he was living, packed up his clothes and got out of the way. He was scared. From remarks dropped by the lady, she can send him to State prison. Bro. Hicks identified him as one Mack McKenzie, from Erie,

but he was working under an assumed name. The lady also identified him. I have also seen this party working for the Big Consolidated, but could not get his name. He has been working there for some length of time, but as birds of a feather flock together it is hard to get their names or where they came from.

I saw in particulars of a local in Rock Island, Ill., No. 109, that one Pearl West has been elected as financial secretary. Now, that is strange. Last summer, during the strike on the Cuyaboga Telephone Co., there was one Pearl West working for the company with the imported bronchos. Description—short, smooth face, heavy-set, light hair and blue eyes; residence, Wabash, Ind. Our recording secretary has also sent communications to the local at Rock Island, Ill. Perhaps he got among the boys out there and they thought he was O. K. there with them, but the members of No. 39 do not think so.

The membership of No. 39 is still growing, and good praise can be given to Business Agent Joe Dooley, who is out on their trail all the time, and if they do not come quietly they have to be convinced, which does not take long.

Cy Gechter deposited his card with No. 39. Cy wanted to get in line with the fixers once more. Of course he has been holding down a lead-pencil job, but he is still one of the fixers. He still has his old pair of Stevens' hooks which he used for a score of years. One of his notable features was when he was working for the Postal, in Binghamton, N. Y., of carrying ten princess arms up in his belt at one time. In doing so he bent one of his spurs and it is known as the hump-back spur. All the old fixers around Brooklyn and Jersey City will remember the spurs.

H. H. Hamilton Homer (Huckleberry) Hicks is at present engaged at night in giving lectures on wireless telegraphy, and is ably assisted by Johnnie Horn. Jim Slatterly has joined the Night Owls. Their meetings are called to order at midnight at any old place in the open air. Bro. Don S. McKay has gone to Ashtabula to repair the switch-board and fix up things in general for the local telephone company. Bro. Bill Graham is heir to a large fortune on the 15th of May and has moved to his new summer residence on Euclid avenue. Bill moves with the 400 on the avenue. Chas. C. Hendershott, who was suspended and fined, has lived up to all the requirements of Local No. 39. As his name was included in the unfair list of the Big Consolidated, it is the sense of the local that his name be erased from the unfair list.

Will have a surprise for the members of the Brotherhood in next month's Worker; something special.

GEORGE H. GLEASON.

**Local Union No. 42.**

Utica, N. Y., May 9, 1900.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Well, another month has rolled around and a letter due, so I will try and get a few lines connected up. Things are on the rush here now; all of the companies have started out their repair gangs. I wish that some brother would let me know how to get delegates to attend the meetings that they are elected to attend. We elect delegates to the Trades' Assembly and the first thing that we know they are unseated and we have to elect new ones, and it is the same old story.

We have lost a brother. The last we heard of him he moved his grip to a town called Walton. His name is Mills. He was a good worker when he was with us, but we have not heard of him in a long time and we are getting uneasy about him. If any brother strikes Walton just tell C. D. that the boys in Utica would like to hear from him.

There is one thing that I would like to state to the new brothers and that is, attend the meetings; do not leave the work to a few, it has been left that way long enough; come to the meetings and help do the work; don't say I am too tired, there will be enough there without me. Suppose every brother said the same thing, who would do the work? So brothers, come to the meetings, it makes it pleasanter for the officers.

Well, as the time is nearly up I think I had better close.

Bro. LaPretle and gang of the Postal are working west, and if they get within 10 miles of a local they will know that they are around. Yours in Haste,

W. T. C.  
Press Sec.

**Local Union No. 45.**

Buffalo, N. Y., May 8, 1900.

Editor Electrical Worker:

I again take my pen in hand to write a few lines to your paper, as Local No. 45 has some very important news to impart, and as I represented Local 45 many times in the past, it was unanimously agreed that I should break this favorable news to our Brotherhood, and, although I esteem the honor very highly, I was in hopes they would select a more experienced writer than I and a more able pen than mine for this important task.

Without further delay I will proceed to tell you all about it.

The fact of the matter is we had a strike. Now you know strike news is not always good news, but I am pleased to say that we were very successful in getting a very amicable settlement with which both sides are satisfied. You know that we are all aware of the fact that the long-looked for wave of prosperity has at last arrived and it struck the electrical industry not like the gentle ripple when the summer wind dis-

turbs the peaceful inland body of water, but like the foaming, white-capped billows into which the trade winds lash the southern seas. So, therefore, the members of 45 employed by the Bell Tel. Co. of Buffalo, thought they should receive some consideration in the way of an increase of wages and they submitted a proposition to that effect to the officials of the company, who, after a hasty consideration, concluded that they could not comply with our requests. After our committee had exhausted all means to procure a settlement desirable to our local, having everything ready if things should come to the worst, as we have a couple of Marshals Von Moltke in our local who are very able strategists and do not believe in playing strike, and the members in general not believing in trifling with such serious matters, we decided to put our best men to the front and submit it to the grim arbiter of war. After complying with all the rules and regulations of our Brotherhood, advising with our executive officers, particularly our grand president and secretary, Thomas Wheeler and H. W. Sherman, our worthy president, Lina Beecher, as a last resort declared a strike against the Bell Tel. Co. of Buffalo to go into effect Wednesday morning, May 2d, at seven o'clock. Every man responded to the call to arms and laid down his tools until matters should be adjusted suitably and I dare say that never in the history of our Brotherhood did the members of any local stand the critical test so well. The battle waged for four long days, each side full of determination to win, but alas as we were settling down for a desperate struggle and preparing to call out our allies or reserves in Rochester, whom we felt confident were as loyal to the cause as ourselves, the white winged dove of peace hovered in sight in the person of John Martin of Rochester, bearing the glad tidings of good news that the company wished for another conference with our committee, so we decided that Bros. Haley and Breese, who had so ably looked after our interests from the beginning of the trouble, should again visit them and see if an agreement could not be reached. They were received very cordially by Messrs. Pope and Watson, manager and president of the company, who are, I am informed, very intelligent, brilliant and fair-minded men, and who were willing to reason and consider with our committee in such a way that an agreeable settlement was finally reached, much to the betterment of our conditions. Now I hope that I will be excused from going into further details upon this question, as my time is very limited, and as we expect to have a Horace Greeley for a press secretary in the near future. I will conclude with that part of my letter as I have a few other remarks to make.

Now, I cannot speak too highly of our grand president and secretary. They show wonderful executive abilities and with their wide experience I feel satisfied in saying that the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers shall survive and prosper for many a long day with such men at its head, and I voice the sentiment of each and every member of Local 45 in wishing them success and prosperity for their kindness to us during our hours of trial. Now there is another question of which I am obliged to speak and that is the scab question. I am sorry that the executive committee has not had the time to present their names to me yet. Of course we unfortunately had a few spurious, misbegotten fellows on this occasion, as you find in all such occasions, but I assure you it is not with pleasure that I refer to them as I am a great believer in keeping the commandment which says love thy neighbor as thyself. But I believe God will forgive me on this occasion if I happen to speak a little harsh about them on account of so many Judases, Benedict Arnolds and Joe Lodges going around now days. It is hard to keep quiet about them, for indeed I am not like the old Irishman I read about in one of our comic papers a short time ago, who had his little grandchild playing on his knee, and a bright thought struck the little boy to ask his grandparent if orange-men went to heaven when they died, and the old man replied, presumably with all earnestness: "well, I hope so, Patsy, for I know I never would be contented there if I could not get a crack at them devils." But when you find men so devoid of principles and with such little manhood as to advise and encourage you on in a movement like this and give you their word of honor that they are with you and then turn traitors, as some of those men did, you can't blame a man for feeling a little unkind towards them. Of course, some of them are plucked from the very dregs of society who can't find employment anywhere until a strike is on. I would partly forgive them for they have perhaps inherited those bad qualities from unprincipled ancestors and they are not altogether to blame, and I do in a way feel sorry for them when you contrast them with men of manhood and principle, like that which composed a gang of long distant linemen who were brought into our city to work and although they had come from foreign states and were strangers in a strange land, many of them not members of our Brotherhood, yet they positively refused to work under any consideration until the strike was settled, and for my part I would prefer to sacrifice the best position a man ever held to belong to that class of men.

Now I will bring my letter to a close by bidding you farewell.

I remain Fraternally,  
J. J. CASEY,  
Press Sec.



**Local Union No. 46.**

Lowell, Mass., May 8, 1900.

Editor Electrical Worker:

It is with feelings of exultation that I write my letter to the Worker this month, and this feeling is due to the encouragement which I feel in regard to the future of Local Union No. 46 and of unions in general. While we have not gained many members the past 30 days, the prospects were never better since we organized. The recently appointed business agent of the Building Trades Union has occasioned a grand revival of unionism in this old town. As stated in my last letter, there has been considerable work in progress here on account of the reopening of the bar rooms, after a year of no license. The agent having seen the proprietors of the several places, and made an agreement with them to the effect that none but union men be employed on all alterations and repairs about their places, has each day made a grand tour of the saloons and whenever he found a non-union man at work, has taken steps to force him to leave the job or else join his union. Working systematically on these lines he has been the cause of many men sending in their applications. Although our local has not been benefited to any great extent, we are in hopes that our turn will come soon.

As I have stated before, work here has been very good this spring but the outlook is not very bright for the summer season, in fact it is particularly dull for inside wiremen as there are practically no buildings going up; still the Electric Light Co. seems to have a lot of line work on tap which keeps the "gang" busy and it is being ably handled by Bro. Anderson and the other good union men with him. The other men, non-union and ex-union, don't amount to much, as it is noticeable that any work in their charge is either poorly done or else done entirely wrong. By the way, I would like to ask Bro. Davidson, of Baltimore, what he would think of a line-man in charge of a job that would take 10 or 12 stretches out of an arc circuit, pull down the wire and go home to bed with the impression that he had cut out a dead loop. Oh! we have some good men in Lowell.

Bros. Hall and Harding are to start for New York City Friday as they understand that they can secure a bargain on a gold brick. I believe I stated in a previous letter that Harding was a union contractor, which is the reason that the non-union contractors are all laying for him with a hammer, but he don't mind a little bit. Bro. Hall is not at present doing any electrical work as he has all he can attend to building gas and gasoline engines, stationary marine and cycle. He sells castings partially finished and finished engines and is rushed with orders, being obliged to treble the capacity of his shop recently.

Bro. Gregg takes charge of most of the union work for Tucke & Parker and is a hustling young electrician who has been ably coached under Smith of the same concern. Bro. Miller of the same shop is much interested in military matters and it is rumored that nothing less than the governor's staff is his ambition. Bro. "Shepp" Moore has charge of the plant in the Boott Mills. Bro. Quinn takes out the gang for Derby & Morse, and can do a job as well as Bro. Hall, whose understudy he was. Bros. Barrett and Watts have the proud distinction of being the best trimmers in the city, and the manager has said that their equals can not be found in New England. All the brothers would like to hear from Bro. Davidson, now of Baltimore, either personally or through the columns of the Worker.

Saying a good deal but sawing no wood is what the brother is doing who is known as

"4-11-44."

**Local Union No. 48.**

Richmond, Va., April 20, 1900.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Well, time rolls around for the press secretary to get in a little news, so here it goes. This local, though a new one, is making some progress, but am sorry to say not as fast as we would like it. We have a few stragglers yet that have failed to come to the mark, but hope to bring them in soon. Am sorry to say that Bro. Jiles has left us; if it had not been for him we would still be wandering around like sheep without a fold. But thanks to him we are now under shelter; he gave us a start and we now hope to keep it. Some of our boys look sleepy in our local, but I guess a turn or two of our generator will pull them together again.

Everything is moving along slowly. All the boys are working, I believe, but prospects for this summer are not exceptionally promising. There is some talk of the Richmond Tel. Co. going in with a long-distance company known as the Virginia Tel. Co., and if they start there ought to be a little work. Don't think they will be ready to start for quite a while yet; anyway, will keep you posted.

Will close hoping this letter will reach you in due time for the May publication of the Worker.

Yours fraternally,

F. A. FRY,

Press Sec.

**Local Union No. 51.**

Pittsburg, May 8, 1900.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Having just returned from McKeesport, I don't think my many friends will expect to hear from No. 51, but I think I can hold you for a while. Yes, I was in McKeesport and while there I visited the dime

museum. I saw a man in the curio hall on the freak stand who was just covered with scabs; it appears that they come with a new moon and go away with the last quarter.

Well, talking about scabs, while I was looking on, two young fellows, unknown to me, were talking work. One proposed to go down to Allegheny to get a job at the Pressed Steel Car Co.'s plant, the other said what the h—ll can you do?" He said, "I can get up on one of the overhead wagons down there." He meant a crane, of course. Well, said his friend, "what are they going to pay you?" he said, "What can a fellow expect going into a new shop, I suppose I will take just what they give me. I am not pinched for money, all I want is a job." Easy meat, eh! Well, at this point there was a little confusion where I stood and naturally I drifted towards the scabby man, and then I was dead next to the would-be scabby boy. He said "Hello, Bill, I didn't know you." "Well, pard, you have the best of me. I don't know you." "Well," he said, "we won't fight about it, will we?" I told him it was just the same to me, we could either fight or not; I did not care. "Well," he said, "lets go out and have a drink." We did; he took whisky and I took b - - seltzer and lemon. This is where it started. He related the same story to me he did to his friend in the museum. I took it all in and then pulled out my working card and handed it to him, saying, "Here, pard, before you think of going down to Allegheny, stop in the city and we will fix you so you will not have to go down to the Pressed Steel Car Co.'s plant for a job.

He said, "no I am determined to take the job. I don't care whether I like it or not, I am going to take the job." I said, Budd, you better go up in the museum and take scabby's place and save the expense of going down to Wood's Run."

"Why, my friend," he said, "I can do as I please, can't I?" "Why of course you can, but you are not showing any manly principle in going down there and taking a job scabbing are you?" "Well, no I don't think I would be, but there is no strike down there. All these boys or men were discharged for being drunk." This man evidently read the statement in the Chronicle-Telegraph, but he don't read the Advocate. Well I explained the whole thing to him and he concluded that he or none of his friends would go down there to go to work, as long as there was a strike on. Fill them up again, "Shampoo."

Well, brothers, we are still on strike, but we put the shop on the hog proper, I'll tell you. There seems to be nothing but strikes. Down here of late there were four strikes carried on, some of which were settled favorably for the workmen.

There was a scab called Wallace on the crane who is an axle turner by trade, but

there seems to have been more money in crane operating. He got a tip you know, but he has quit and reported back to his former position in the axle room. Well, when he walked in to go to work the axle turners stopped their machines and walked out, and did not go back till Wallace was paid off and placed on a P. & L. E. bumper of a west bound freight car. This is something we appreciate and this crowd of axle turners are good, open-hearted gentlemen, and deserve credit for such an act and will not be any worse off in the end.

Well, Mr. Editor, I just wrote for some writing paper and as this is all we have I will have to quit, regretting very much having to do so. So long, till the beer man comes along.

Fraternally yours,  
GARRI BALDI RUSTYCANNA,  
Press Sec.

#### Local Union No. 52.

Newark, N. J., May 9, 1900.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Dear sir and brother, my first words are to beg your pardon for our being too previous as regards our per capita tax for the month of March. I should have written an apology in the last issue of the Worker but I didn't as all can see.

Well our ball and electrical display has come and gone. The financial part of it has not been fully reported on yet, but our electric display was the greatest that has ever been shown in Newark and vicinity, and the Hon. Mayor Seymour, an old electrician himself, honored us with his presence, and after he had been introduced by our worthy president, made quite a lengthy speech, which was very attentively listened to; he pressed the button and opened the display and reception, and by some oversight we had not the opportunity of thanking him for his presence on such a stormy night as it was, but our hearts meant well, and I'm sure that the mayor is with the workers first, last, and all the time. Our order of dancing was a very neat little affair with portrait of our worthy president on the front cover. Our floor committee was composed of Bros. H. C. Goodwin, floor manager; O. J. Snyder, assistant; Fred Nesbit, J. J. Kelly, C. Richter. Arrangement committee, G. M. Hoff, chairman; Henry Foster, Sandy Scott, F. W. Moore, P. Schober, C. H. D. Hayward, Ed. Beaver, J. Durkin, M. Cline, J. Clark. Reception committee, Frank Staehle, F. Clark, L. Brening, Wm. Hope, F. J. McNulty, Wm. Bamford. Officers, F. J. McNulty, Prest.; S. B. Reeves, Vice-Prest.; O. J. Snyder, Rec. Sec.; Wm. A. Bamford, Treas.; W. H. Hope, Bus. Mgr. The grand march was led by our worthy president and his charming wife, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. McNulty. Local No. 102, of Paterson, N. J., was represented by Bro. Joseph Maher, Fin. and Press Sec. Local 87 was repre-

sented by Bro. Snyder, Fin. Sec. and several others. Local 52 wishes to thank the following firms for their very generous assistance and ads. in our souvenir program: People's Light and Power Co., Eastern Electrical Supply Co., F. Verimo, Rosseter Bros., F. N. Crane, Edward Phillips. Sommer Electrical Co., Manhattan Electrical Supply Co., The National Elec. Co., A. L. Siedur, Merritt Metal Ceiling Co., General Electric Co., The Wm. Brown & Son Co., The Electrical Motor and Equipment Co., Crocker Wheeler Co., Charles Sommer & Son, Geo. Whitman & Co., and Miller Electric Co.

Bro. Freeman, of No. 3 of Greater New York, paid us a visit at our lodge rooms and made some very interesting remarks regarding No. 3 and answered all questions asked of him in a very pointed manner.

Yours fraternally,  
PRYCE BAMFORD,  
Press Sec.

#### Local Union No. 55.

Erie, Pa., May 9, 1900.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Did you hear anything drop, or get a rush telegram from No. 39, Cleveland? If not, you may expect one soon.

All right, 38, we were a little slow but when it did come it came good and strong. Now let us here from you, not by letter, but through the columns of the Worker. We have endeavored to make this matter right by a neat little package to Bro. Tom Connors, \$50 in money and paid up-cards to date, so just make us right with the thousands who read the Worker every month. We will shake hands with you and with ourselves and have the satisfaction of knowing we have made good our obligation.

The great pole chopping bee which was to have taken place on State street May 1st has been postponed owing to the dullness of "Billie" Crane's ax and an inclination to go hunting.

Work on the new street car lines was started again on May 1st; the contractors expect to turn the road over to the owners about August 1st.

Things are looking bright in this section. Our famous tree trimmer has a big gang out and expects to be busy all summer. Bro. Ed. O. D. also has a big gang and is kept busy every day.

The famous mutual band of bracketers are also busy and expect to have the town fenced in before the snow flies again.

Bros. Nelson and Brennan are rebuilding all the Motor Co.'s lines.

Underground work is also on the boom; both companies have a large force of men at work putting in 200 pair cable. Take it all together work in Erie is on the boom and no mistake, but don't forget, brothers, we are full at present and any brother coming this way must not depend on Erie.

Sorry to say there are two or three idle brothers here now. We will take care of you if we can, but you know sometimes they come too swift. There are more line-men working here now than there has been for many a day. No. 56 is happy and contented, we have them all cut in and every man working in town has the necessary documents to prove himself O. K.

We hope the brothers in Buffalo will come out O. K. and we think they will. They are certainly deserving of it. Hold out, boys; they will come your way.

Other locals, get together, stay together, gather them all in and get what's cominn to you.

The boys will have to excuse letter this month as your humble servant has been very busy (trying to keep out of sight of the companies).

Fraternally yours,  
FRED M. S.,  
Press Sec.

#### Local Union No. 57.

Salt Lake City, Utah, April 19, 1900.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Having been elected press secretary of No. 57, will say, No. 57, Phenix-like, has risen once more, with nearly all the boys in line. On the 9th there were 17 members initiated, making 24, and more to come on the 24th inst. Officers were elected last meeting; have not the full list; will try and send more in the next letter. The inside wiremen have had an increase in wages, \$3 per day of 9 hours on old work and 8 hours on new work. Will try and send more news for next issue.

Yours respectfully,  
A. E. BROUGH,  
Press Sec.

#### Local Union No. 58.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., May 9, 1900.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Hello Central! I almost forgot to write my little say this month. I hardly know what to say in regard to local 58. I have not attended the last two meetings, but 58 is still prospering.

We received news the other day of the death of Bro. J. M. Forbes, who died of typhoid fever. He had only been sick about four days. Bro. Forbes was employed as foreman for the Adams Electric Co. of this city. He was working near Amsterdam when his death occurred. His body was shipped to Detroit to his mother's home.

Bro. Robinson, who has been working at the Carbide plant, is now at the power house. Bro. Geo. Beardsley, who has been in the transformer station at the Carbide, is now with his old friend Fritz at the power house. Bro. Green, who for the past two years has been superintendent of fire alarm, is working for the Power Co. Bro.

Wickmire, has gone to work for the Hydraulic Power Co.

A number of brothers of 58 tried the examination for superintendent of fire alarm. I have not heard yet how the applicants made out. The examinations will no doubt be a one-sided affair as civil service is a fake here and Donahue, the present incumbent, said that if he only passed 75 per cent, he would get it, as he had the backing of the Mighty Maloney (Alderman).

The two Harrington's were so anxious they forgot to sign their application blanks. I don't know how it will be about "Stubby" passing the examination, for they did not ask any questions about horse races or dog fights, but as for handling a gang of men I think "Paddy" would do all right. A man named Green, who worked for the N. Y. C. R. R., as electrician for signal service, was killed by a train in this city may 1st. Green's home was in Tonawanda and he leaves a wife and family.

Yours fraternally,  
C. W. ASHBAUGH,  
Press Sec.

#### Local Union No. 60.

San Antonio, Tex., April 11, 1900.

Editor Electrical Worker :

I don't want the brothers of the I. B. to think that No. 60 is dead, for in the last few months our membership has more than doubled, and the way San Antonio is coming to the front is worthy of praise, to say the least of it, and unions of every class are on the boom. There are a few of our brothers out of work at present, but we hope soon to have every one employed. I have no excuse to offer for not writing sooner; the only thing I can do is to plead guilty and refer you to the old maxim, "It is better late than never," and "It is never too late to mend."

It is worthy of note that the city council has passed an ordinance requiring the union label on all city printing. We are glad to have such bright letters from our boys in Mexico, but really, now, what would you give to be back in "Old Santone?" Fraternally yours,

LYLE W. KERR.  
Press Sec.

#### Local Union No. 61.

Los Angeles, Cal., May 4, 1900.

Editor Electrical Worker :

We are still on earth, though we haven't been heard from for the last two months. Bro. Francis, our former press secretary, excused himself for not writing, on the grounds that his family duties were pressing. The brother hasn't celebrated his silver wedding anniversary yet, so we will have to let it go at that. We have about 130 members, and are still growing; they come in from one to five each meeting. We have plenty room for more, and hope that the remaining outsiders will avail

themselves of the opportunity to get into the union. Our meetings are interesting and well attended; we have our little differences and the discussions wax warm at times, but our worthy president, Charles Bailey, adjusts our trivial troubles and governs us in such a firm, impartial manner, that even a kicker can't kick.

Bro. R. B. Potter has gone to Santa Anna. His resignation as F. S. was accepted with regrets, and a vote of thanks tendered the brother for his faithful performance of duties.

Bro. Jack Olmstead left for Denver last week. We look on Jack as our padrone; he rounded up most of the boys here, and we commend him to any local that he may apply to for admission, as an all right associate. Good luck to you, Jack.

Work here averages up about normal. The Telephone Co. is putting on some men, the lighting companies are slack, inside work is slow. We are always glad to see a visiting brother if his card is O. K.

What's the matter with Kansas City? We never see a letter from No. 2 nor No. 18.

Hello, No. 13! Tell us about work in Mexico.

We had an election at our last meeting to fill vacancies. The officers of No. 61 are:

Pres.—Charles Bailey.

V.-Pres.—Ed. Smith.

Treas.—Phil Kreamer.

F. S.—Bro. Buswell.

R. S. and P. S.—M. B. Davidson.

Inspector—Al. Irons.

Foreman—Wm. Greves.

Trustees—A. G. Huff, Ben Briggs, C. E. Smith. Fraternally yours,

M. B. DAVIDSON, P. S.

#### Local Union No. 65.

Butte, Mont., May 5, 1900.

Editor Electrical Worker :

Affairs of this local are progressing smoothly and at the present writing not a cloud is to be seen on the horizon to indicate any possible disturbance of the serene condition of matters. It was decided at the last meeting of the union to wake up some of our dreaming brothers who have become negligent in attending the regular meetings of the local. Should they continue to make themselves conspicuous by their absence they will hereafter be fined unless they can offer some very good excuse. Bros. Tom Dwyer and Frank Carson are about to open a dog show at their kopje in the rear of the telephone building. Tannie, the black cocker spaniel, and her family of seven little barkers are entered for the show, as are also big Fitz and the saucy little pug Boots, belonging to the telephone gang. The telephone dog, "Big Fitz," had a narrow escape from being run in by the dog catchers last week. He was lazily sprawled out at the office door when the dog catcher swooped down upon him and only for the timely interfer-

ence of some linemen who happened to be trekking down the street at the time Fitz would have landed in the dog pound. The baseball fever has invaded the ranks of the wiremen and a game is scheduled for next Sunday, to be played by employees of the Electric Light Co. and Hello boys. The double umpire system will have to be adopted, as the trouble-chasers will undoubtedly be looking for "short circuits" and are very apt to shy away from the line while encircling the bases. Cross-arms and guy stubs cannot be substituted for bats and all such timber brought along by the gang will be removed from the field at once.

Very truly,  
J. A. POTTER,  
Press Sec.

#### Local Union No. 75.

Grand Rapids, Mich. April 10, 1900.

Editor Electrical Worker :

I find that I am late with this letter, having entirely forgotten the necessity of writing until yesterday.

Our annual ball, given on the 28th of last month, was an immense success in every way. You must excuse my not giving a full account of what took place, for the reason that I was so busy raking in the shekels, having been elected cashier, that I saw practically nothing of the dancers. Bros. Gunnell, Post, Hicks and Marshall were the committee of arrangements, and they did things up to the hilt. Everyone had a good time, every brother who was able contributing his share to the general enjoyment. His honor the mayor was in attendance, as were several other city officials, and we didn't go home till morning.

While there is not an over-abundance of work in this neck of the woods at present, the boys are all working except Bros. Duham and Wise, who are laid up for repairs, Bro. Duham having broken a thumb and Bro. Bill Wise, as the result of an argument with a set of blocks, has now three stitches in his mouth, which would seem to indicate that Bill got the worst of it and intends to keep his mouth shut for a time.

As I am late I will close for this time, hoping to have more news next time and to have it in earlier.

Yours truly,  
JOS. NEWMAN, JR.,  
Press Sec.

#### Just an Echo from 75.

Editor Electrical Worker :

Please, may we take up room enough to say that in the "Skill of the Craft" we intended the first line to read,

"Three brawny linemen, gallant, brave and true."

But accidentally, it was "human linemen" Well, we do not know as we need to apologize, for they do look and act hu-

man, and we think they all are, and do not wish to convey the impression that the act of those three gave them any particular claim to the adjective.

We happen to know that No. 75 is just booming right along, though there is nothing in the Worker from month to month. We hear about President Gunnell's brand new baby, and that one member secured six good applications in a small town some distance from G. R. unarmed and single-handed; that they gave a great annual ball and made a lot of money; that they have paid a good many sick and accident bills; that all the linemen are at work, and we don't know but what the P. S. has been electrocuted (but then, F. S. don't tell his wife anything about the lodge since the "Skill of the Craft" was published), so we don't know what has become of the P. S., but hope he is all right, and as we like to tell all we hear, if the F. S. tells us anything more we will send the news at once to the Worker.

MRS. MAE C. POST.

P. S.—The F. S. says that only one of those three men belong to 75, but any member could have done the same thing.

M. P.

#### Local Union No. 80.

Norfolk, Va., May 7, 1900.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Well, our long looked for smoker has come off at last. The smoker in itself was an immense success, and did credit to the committee. We lacked for nothing except music. We had plenty of that engaged, but the musicians were somewhat conspicuous by their non estness. As to the effect the smoker will have in bringing in members I cannot say at this writing. Bro. Shoffner is pretty certain of several, but as I have not been able to see any of the boys who are working on the outside, I do not know if they have received any applications or not.

The laws of the Building Trades' Council go into effect this month. We expect to have a gain in our membership when they begin to get in their work. The carpenters have felt the increase already, as they received thirteen applications in the last week.

There has been a number of communications received here from the Building Trades' Council of Chicago asking aid in their fight against the material men. Now we would like some of our brother locals in Chicago or the Executive Board to give us some information in regard to this business, something regarding the locals there.

There is a brother here who has been looking for men ever since his arrival in these parts, and still he wants men. He wants about 10 a-1 first class timber walkers, (to be more explicit, first-class linemen), but before you come this way be sure your card is all O. K., and if you

want to stay long leave that appetite for booze behind. That kind of thing does not go with Bro. Shoffner, nor, in fact, with any of us. Judging from the signs of the times, there is room for several good inside wiremen, but as I said before you must be ready to produce a pure card when you light here. There have been several fellows through here who tried to fuzzle doozle us, but we are not willing to be flim-flamed with our eyes wide open.

I cannot let this opportunity pass for telling our members that I think it an infernal shame the way some of them treat their union. I do not doubt you were ashamed to come to the smoker, and it is quite certain the door keeper would have asked you who you wished to see; some of you are such strangers to your lodge room that I am sure the financial secretary would not know you any more. There is one excuse you cannot have, that is you did not know we were going to have an entertainment, for I have had something in the paper about it every week for the last two months.

I would like to get all you complimentary members and all the non-union men together once; I would gladly waste two hours on you giving you the devil and rubbing it in. I should not speak so harshly about the non-union men, for there were very near as many of them present at the smoker as there were members. That is a nice record to make. Now look, boys, we are getting blamed tired of this careless indifference which quite a number of you have become elegantly proficient in displaying towards this union; we are getting a lead pipe cinch in this locality, and if you do not get your lights trimmed in better style, why, the first thing you know you will hear something drop. It will be the ax that cuts off your job. Take my advice boys, save a little of that money you spend on the girls at the Atlantic and Barton's and invest it in a membership card; that will show you in good standing, while the girls (some of whom are old enough to be your mothers) will show you in anything else but good standing.

I will consider it a very great favor if some one of the brothers of each local will send me addresses of each manufacturer of union made goods. I want to get in communication with the manufacturers of all classes of union goods, from a needle to a thrashing machine.

Yours fraternally,

C. W. Breedlove,

Press Sec.

#### Local Union No. 82.

Binghamton, N. Y., May 3, 1900.

Editor Electrical Worker:

At last the world will hear from Binghamton. Although I have been Press Sec. for some two months or more I have been asleep half the time ever since. Like most

of us here, we have been organized since June 13, 1898, and have crawled along ever since. We have never made ourselves heard before because we felt too insignificant to speak, now that we have waked up and had a strike and had our demands signed, found out who our scabs were, etc., we feel that we are a union at last.

Our union is composed of inside men and one or two shopmen only. This is the most satisfied town on earth. The telephone men will not join us because we might make some demand for higher pay or some unimportant thing in which they do not wish to share. The electric light men, stationmen, trimmers, linemen, etc., do not care to join as they too are satisfied. Every one we ask to join throws up his hands in holy horror and says, "Oh! But I am satisfied with my job and pay." They are all so anxious to assert that they are satisfied that we can easily guess that there is a lurking belief about them that they are not getting their dues, else why need they talk of satisfaction one way or the other.

The average pay of wiremen and all electrical workers in this city has been \$1.50 up to May 1, 1900. When the scale was signed by the electrical contractors of this city for \$2.00 and \$2.25 for journeymen of three and five years experience, respectively. We were told when we went out on May 23rd, that the business would not pay any higher wages, but when the firms charged from 35 to 60c per hour for our work we failed to see it. After all we scarcely see how our strike can benefit any of the loyal boys who went out as we can scarcely see anything but a frost for us.

Those who belonged to the union and scabbed and one man who came from Syracuse will be all O. K. with the company who do most of the electrical work here.

I will furnish a complete list of those who scabbed on us here in my next letter, and we ask other locals to look out for them as something is going to drop on them when they return to town.

We wish to thank the locals of Rochester, Syracuse, Utica, Buffalo and others who sent us a list of agreements and their scale of wages; it helped us to show the G. & E. Electric Co. here that their idea of a day's pay was no criterion.

Now we would ask brothers of locals of Kansas City, Omaha, Seattle, Tacoma and of Syracuse and Utica, N. Y., to give any of our brothers a chance should they show up with a good diploma in the shape of a traveling card paid up. They will be good brothers who have left here because they did the square thing and have made a company come to time and been frosted out afterwards. Some of our brothers have intimated a desire to migrate to some of the above named locals; so please look out for brothers from 82.

I must close now, with best hopes for all other locals situated as we have been of late.

E. M. CRAWFORD,  
Press Sec.

#### Local Union No. 83.

Milwaukee, Wis., May 4, 1900.

Editor Electrical Worker:

As No. 83 has not been heard of through your valuable paper for some time you will think us lost, but we are still living and also adding new lights to our circuit every meeting night. We are getting them all slow but sure. This little trouble we had here has awakened the linemen of Milwaukee up considerably and I hope when we ask for anything from the company again we will be better organized than now and also be more in touch with other locals. Brothers we made a sad failure of it, sorry to say, but we haven't lost hope yet. The boys have just as good a spirit as ever, so if any good bustling brother is out of a job and willing to work for \$55 or \$60 per month and has a good paid-up card, come to Milwaukee and help us out.

As this is my first attempt at pushing the pen you will please excuse all errors. I remain yours sincerely,

EDWARD WOODART,  
Press Sec.

#### Local Union No. 84.

Atlanta, Ga., May 2, 1900.

Editor Electrical Worker:

To begin I will inform you that Bro. O'Halen is out of the hospital and I know that this will warm the heart of many members of 84, who will be more than glad to hear from him. No. 84 lost another of its members on April 26th by the crossing of an electric light wire and a telephone ground. He was from Charleston, S. C., and was a good member. His name was Claude Hossey. Boys, be as careful as possible, for that is one of the most horrible deaths which can come to a man. All of the members of No. 84 went to the funeral except two or three and if there is any time for a man to show his unionism it is in case of death, because he will never have a chance to do any more for him. One of the absentees only excuse was that he had stopped off for a few days and was afraid that he would lose his job. He could take lessons in union principles from some of the negroes that work where he does. This is the first brother lost by death since we were organized, and he was buried as nicely as any order could bury a man. The boys seem to take his death very hard, for he was the kid around the job with them all and everybody thought a heap of him.

Local 84 sent one of its members to Augusta, Ga., to the convention. It was our president, Charlie Bride, but we haven't heard from him as yet as he was absent last meeting night.

No. 84 is thinking of having a picnic down on the coast soon. As it is not very far off we will not lose much time for we can go down on Saturday and come back on Monday morning in time for work and it will not cost each member over ten dollars unless they want to—well I guess I will stop at this because I have been hitting a long line all day and I want to lay down.

#### TO THE WIRE FIXERS.

The bravest men upon this earth,  
Who bear the strongest name,  
Are men who climb and tie up wires,  
Of their trade they're not ashamed.

The soldier upon the battle field  
Can see before him death,  
The lineman knows not when  
An electric wire will take away his breath.

He can show the marks of a rough, hard life

Big his blisters; and sunburned hands,  
I think that his chances in heaven are better

Than he who owns houses and lands.

But if you are broke and want any help  
And no one you money will lend,  
Go to the lineman, your troubles make known,  
And in him you will find a true friend.

Well, as my time is limited, I will close,  
And on the lineman's troubles won't dwell;  
But if God, in His love, won't take him above,  
Then there'll be plenty of room in h—l.

GEO. EDWARDS,  
Press Sec.

#### Local Union No. 86.

Rochester, N. Y., May 7, 1900.

Editor Electrical Worker:

We were conspicuous by our absence last month. Our Press Sec. got lost and was found just too late to get in his little piece.

It seems to be the order of the day for the workingmen of this country to be compelled to continually fight for money enough to eke out a bare existence, and following such order the inside men of local 86 presented an agreement to the electrical contractors asking for \$2.50 a day of eight hours. They saw fit to refuse us but said that if the telephone companies, namely the Home or Rochester Telephone Co. and the Bell Co., would grant the request, they would sign also. Up to present the contractors have seen fit to keep quiet and have made no advances for a settlement. As was natural, when the 1st of May came without the signatures of the contractors, we went out in a body. We have had them pretty well tied up, thanks to the brothers of local 44, who are aiding us in every way in their power and also to the fraternal feeling of the brothers of 86,

who so far have shown themselves "true blue."

In union there is strength, and not only strength but a better feeling is also produced in this union, namely, a sort of brotherly feeling and regard for brother workmen that forms a more stable basis in holding the boys together than simply the feeling of being organized. There are but a few of us involved, about 30 all told, but we are out to win and win we will. It has been said that a couple of weeks will surely bring the men to time if it does not break up their organization entirely, but we will rely on the brothers all over the country to support us in this our first real fight for help. Advertise among the boys that trouble is on in Rochester and have all hands keep away.

The lowest wages paid in any cities in our neighborhood are \$2.50 for eight hours, and in many cases agreements have been reached for \$3.00. Under these conditions we feel justified in asking for the face of our agreement.

Work here is not very bright just at present but the prospects for the future are as good as can be wished for and in the past year more work has been done in our line than for any two consecutive years in the history of the city.

The contractors plead poverty and the extreme high price of materials; but they seem to forget that the price of living is higher and also seem to feel that we are more capable of standing the differences than they.

We hear that the Bell Co. of Buffalo caved in to the boys but have not heard the particulars yet. This also affects us, as locals 44 and 86 were prepared to go out on the 7th if they had not settled. We congratulate our Buffalo brothers on the inside on their victory in the signing of their agreement. Well, boys, I will have to switch off.

Keep away from Rochester and steer all others away. UNCLE WILLIAM,  
Press Sec.

Rochester, N. Y., May 9, 1900.

Editor Electrical Worker:

By oversight I failed to send in a letter to the grand secretary and I hope the brothers will not take offense and I will try and make up in the future. Well, brothers, I have some news that might interest the Brotherhood outside of our city, as all the Brotherhood men in Rochester are posted about our trouble.

The much talked of and threatened strike of all men connected with Local 86, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, occurred last Tuesday morning and every man working at the business of inside wiring in this city with the exception of two or three are at present idle.

The following firms are affected: Rudolph Schmit & Co., 51 East Main street; The Higgins Olmstead Co., 59 State street; Standard Electrical Co., 32 Water Street North; The Elwood Electrical Co., 20 Market street; The Rochester Electrical Motor Co., cor. Frank and Commercial streets; Loeffler & Sykes, 26 Front street; T. W. Atkinson Co., 12 Front street; The Frederick Fish Co., 123 Mill street; E. C. Bradley, 16 Stone street, and J. A. Brien, cor. Mill and Market streets.

Only two contracting firms in the city are not affected by the strike. They are the Standard Electrical Signal Company and the Eureka Specialty Company. In both of these establishments the eight hour day is now in effect.

Some week ago Local 86 drew up a schedule of wages and hours and submitted the same to the electrical contractors' association. The old rates were \$2.25 for nine hours work and the new called for \$2.50 at 8 hours. The contractors, after long deliberation, refused to grant the demands and the members of the union decided that they would ask for 8 hours at \$2.25 per day. This concession was also refused by the bosses. Nothing was left for the men to do but to walk out, and this they did. The best of feeling seems to exist between the employers and their employes, which is a good indication that the trouble will not be of long duration.

There has already one contractor granted the request for shorter hours, as will be seen by the following communication:

"Rochester, N. Y., May 1, 1900.

"To Local Union No. 86, I. B. E. W.:

"It is understood by the members of this firm that the demands of your organization is for 8 hours to constitute a day's work at \$2.25 per day. We do not wish to be placed in the light of standing against you or any movement that is to benefit labor. We are willing to concede to the demands of your organization and are willing to give as many of your men work as our business and capital will permit.

"We are aware that nearly all labor organizations have a standard of 8 hours for a day's work and we do not consider your demands in the least unreasonable.

Signed,

"Eureka Electric Co.,

"H. R. Quimby, Mgr."

The brothers will see there are some honorable contractors who think our demands are not exorbitant, and if the brothers will only stick together we will all win out. I will cite an illustration of how the brothers stick together in Rochester: Last week Local Union No. 44 held a special meeting and by unanimous vote agreed not to run any outside feeders if the inside work was not done by union men, so you see by united action we no doubt will win in the end. Hoping everything will come out all right, I remain,

JACOB L. GUERINOT,

Press Sec.

### Local Union No. 87.

Newark, N. J., May 9, 1900.

Editor Electrical Worker:

I am a little late this month; have been so very busy that I had almost forgotten my letter to the Worker. Everything seems to be moving along nicely around Newark and vicinity. About eight or ten days ago the N. Y. & N. J. Tel. Co. reduced their working hours from ten to nine per day in Newark and Orange, and am pretty sure they get the same in Brooklyn. I have not heard from No. 20 yet in regard to the matter.

Now, why did they do this? They must have some reason for doing it best known to themselves. Since the trouble between the company and the men a good many of their oldest and best men have left them and went to work for other companies, rather than work for a company who had to be forced to recognize a union man. It may be that the company would like to try and square themselves with the men in this way, and they might be doing this to benefit the scabs, but anything that benefits the scabs benefits our brothers just as much.

Some people say, What good does it do anyone to belong to a union? Well, I should think that this one act of the N. Y. & N. J. Tel. Co. would prove to anyone who can see a hole in a ladder that there is something in it. The only thing that hurts me is to see a scab derive the benefits from anything that a good man has to win for him. Probably the scab thinks that it is good staying qualities that got him nine hours; let him think so. It doesn't matter much what he thinks.

No. 87 has taken in a few new members this month but they don't seem to come as fast as they should. I am afraid that we will have to follow the plans of No. 20 and publish all the men who worked during the trouble. Now we have let them down easy; we haven't published anyone but four union men in the hopes that the others would see where they had done wrong and come to the front and try and make it right, as only one man has done since the strike.

There is plenty of work in this section of the country for good men. Well, I must quit you for a while.

Yours fraternally,

R. M. REED,

Press Sec.

### Local Union No. 88.

Savannah, Ga., April 30, 1900.

Editor Electrical Worker:

We are a little late this trip with our letter, but expect to play the alternating act and sneak in anyhow. Savannah just at present is in a perturbed state, owing to strikes of carpenters and house-finishers for eight hours and a scale of \$2.50 to \$3.50 from ten hours, and a scale of (\$1.25 "Mr. Coon") to \$3. This strike will affect our

inside brothers materially, as buildings in course of construction will be compelled to come to a standstill. Work is not as plentiful as it should be here at this season of the year.

Our goat!! Oh ye gods of ancient Rome (judging by his proboscis), how great must be thy infinite pride! what storms of proud feelings must chase themselves up and down yer spinal marrow when yer looks at de colossal undertakin' of yer ambitious descendant. Having completely cleared the field of all prospective initiates, he, in his grand omnipotence, attempts the undoing, the demoralization of our proud but substantial L. U. 88. The brothers from 84, Atlanta, advise us to cut down his feed. We have done so; consequently there is a Bar-ter let, with a nice little game which yer play with bones in the back room, which can be bought for a song, providing Bro. Jones don't make a motion that "No trustee, no bustee."

### OVERHEARD IN WIND.

L. U. 88 is solid and sound,

Built up on foundations

Deep in the ground.

Not on sensations

Which o'er our country roam,

Seeking some GREEN spot

Upon which to make a home.

Built upon themes

That to our craft are so dear

That any attempt to sully them

Deserves punishment severe.

She's composed of brothers

Of a friendly hue.

Stray sheep? One or two.

Yes, and others

Of a lineal type,

Who some day or other

Will be all right,

Providing they are taught to understand

That success and friendship

Go hand in hand.—Ole Tramp.

No. 88 was agreeably surprised by a pleasant call from brothers of 84, comprising the construction gang of the Bell Telephone, under the efficient foremanship of J. B. Owens. All had the grip and of course were more than welcome. This is a union gang from the jump, and if the Bell ever had anything to be proud of it is this same lot of whole-souled brothers. Following are the names, with their specialties appended: J. W. Evans, formerly of the Pope's see, Savannah; sub head push, V. P. Furlong; Doc Wilson, office, Hotel Aragon, No. 91 Lloyd street, Atlanta, fractures of the green a specialty; 40 Moore (pugilist), stringing line; you've got to look 40 times before you can see him automobile!

Poor Polly Parrott ain't no cracker. Drag Noonan ain't no slow thing, if he is the only brother in the gang without a Prof. tip. They are a good, jolly lot. May suc-



cess attend them. They have been laying cable here, and a lot of it at that, in a short while, as the sanitary laws shut down on them the 15th of May.

Bro. Hainey has left us for 103, Boston; 103 is more than lucky, as Hainey is a brother to be proud of. Bro. Spafford has gone to Florida. If the 'gators don't get him it will be because he ain't all alone. Uncle Rastus, old Ed Dawson, says: "Them air my sentiments, too, dad scrad-dle yer." For the good of the union fund, friendship and success. Better news, Mr. Editor, we hope. In haste and rain,

Respectfully,

H. H. BURT, Press Sec.

#### Local Union No. 90.

New Haven, Conn., May 9, 1900.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Here we are again, let us lay aside our work and chat for a few minutes.

Local No. 90 is stirring around but, I am sorry to say, probably is not gaining as fast in members as a number of our sister locals, yet those who have joined are certainly growing more enlightened regarding the workings of the Brotherhood and a marked difference is noticed among the boys. Every one seems to have an unknown respect for one another which was not known of before we organized here.

Well, brothers, Local No. 90 made its bow to the public Saturday evening, May 5th, in the way of a smoker and entertainment, and it was classed by everybody a success. All the boys, as far as known, enjoyed themselves and all parted merry, with best wishes for our local. Over one hundred electrical workers of our city were present, representing all the various companies and different classes of work. Brothers from Hartford, Waterbury and neighboring cities were in attendance. We opened with a piano recital and singing by some of our home talent and after singing and wing dancing we listened to an address by 2d Vice-President Sheehan, from Hartford, who spoke to the boys regarding the good the Brotherhood had done in the past, what it was doing at the present time, and what the result would be in the future if the electrical workers throughout the country were thoroughly organized. He plainly illustrated the difference relating to wages and number of hours the brothers were required to comply with when they were not organized. He spoke of No. 7; how they still would be in the same old path had they not been combined and had the aid of men who were capable and have had experience in settling such difficulties, combined with the manly way it was conducted by the brothers is solely the outcome of their gaining the hours that were so justly due them.

Bro. Burns, from Waterbury, the next speaker, informed the brothers how No. 11 was striving to enroll every electrical

worker in their city and according to the present outlook he could see no reason why they could not accomplish their undertaking. Another brother from Waterbury also spoke to the brethren; also Bro. Brennan from No. 11 was overflowing with his comical songs and sayings and amused the crowd for a while.

Our president next spoke, cheering the boys up and asked their assistance in attending the meetings and being more prompt with their dues, which would be cheerfully received by F. S. Fairchild.

Other local speakers spoke for the good of the order, followed by more singing, a reading by Bro. Arnold entitled "A Lineman's report," and "Phonograph Selections" by Bro. Graham. After this the audience was treated to a fencing exhibition by Bros. Arnold and Graham who, by the way they conducted themselves, showed that they had been there before.

Then came the real musical talent of the evening, given by Bro. Preston and three other electrical workers not members of the local, consisting of two banjos, mandolin and guitar, and was certainly something we don't hear every day among the amateur talent around here. They were called back several times. After this they were served to sandwiches and coffee, ice cream and cake, finishing with cigars. After refreshments the crowd witnessed a five round sparring exhibition between two local workers which ended the amusements of the evening. Thus ended the first open meeting of No. 90, and if the socials which follow are as orderly and as amusing, there is no reason to think that the electrical workers cannot enjoy themselves the same as other organizations.

Local No. 90 wishes to congratulate brothers of Local No. 7 who were affected during their difficulties there lately in the way they received their requests and again we have before us the true saying "In Union there is Strength."

Bro. Moran is working around Springfield and any favors extended to him by any of the brothers there will be greatly appreciated by members of No. 90.

Since our last meeting it has become necessary to change officers, owing to illness and being unable to attend. Bro. Arnold resigned his position as treasurer and recording secretary, so Bro. Preston was again replaced as recording secretary and Bro. Johnson elected treasurer. We were all very sorry, as Bro. Arnold was the right man in the right place.

We are all pleased to see the way the Brotherhood is extending its good work throughout the land and extend our best wishes for a prosperous future to our new brothers in Canada.

Knowing nothing of interest at the present time, we will commence work, wishing everybody success. As ever,

Fraternally yours,

S. JOHNSON,

Press Sec.

#### Local Union No. 92.

Charleston, April 29, 1900.

Editor Electrical Worker:

As the time rolls around, the boys down this way are earnestly watching for the Worker and unless I have something in it, I will have to fight the whole push, and being the smallest man in the gang I could not very handily go up against the heavy weights, so you can easily see I have to comply with their wants.

At our last regular meeting we had election of officers, and the following were chosen:

President—J. O. Misson.

Vice-President—J. R. Ward.

Recording Secretary—J. J. Buarro.

Financial Secretary—R. B. Bee.

Treasurer—W. M. Dixon.

Press Secretary—G. C. Arnan.

Foreman—C. J. Albers.

Inspectors—W. L. Purse, C. C. Douglas.

Trustees—J. O. Misson and W. L. Purse.

Well with this set of officers, I can't see why No. 92 can't flourish in great style.

Bro. Misson will make one of the finest presiding officers we've had. He is a young man of rare talents in this line, is chief engineer at the power station and is held in the highest esteem and confidence by his employers.

Bro. Foreman has taken out a traveling card and has gone to New York. The Saturday night before he left Bro. Wiggins and yours truly took him out to show him Charleston by gas and electric lights. If any of the brothers should see him just ask him "does he like deviled crab." Of course when he went home in the morning he told his wife he had been out shooting trouble all night. Nevertheless we saw him safe and sound on the ship. Now right here is where I want to make a vigorous kick. Bro. Foreman left Charleston with as good a traveling card as any union man ever took out to go to New York city and go to work for the Western Electric Co., and so it was no more than right that he should call on some of the local unions first. He visited No. 3 and was told that he could not deposit his card unless he paid the difference in initiation fee, which amounted to some forty-five dollars. Now he would have willingly paid this fee if he had been allowed to work for two or three weeks, but rather than to do this they turned him away and would not allow him to work at all. Of course every local has a right to make its own laws but they should use some discretion in the matter when a man is a member of the Brotherhood. It certainly shows No. 3 to have very little love for a brother member and only helps add to the list of scabs, for Bro. Foreman is scabbing to-day in the city of New York, with a good paid up traveling card in his pocket. We hope No. 3 will see its mistake and redeem itself by acting wise and calling on Bro. Foreman and fix-

ing matters with him as he feels very sore towards the I. B. E. W. for the treatment he has received at these fellows hands. We have forwarded his letter to Grand Secretary Sherman and we received a letter in reply saying that No. 3 has been working a long time to get on a three and a half scale of wages and eight hours per day, and that you could not blame them for protecting themselves. Now we want to know is not No. 92, I. B. E. W., entitled to just as much protection as any other local? So at No. 3's decision we can't see what good it would do for a man to take out a traveling card for if he traveled very much he would become a fiend to paying initiation fees. If any other local's members should come this way why then we should have to protect them as our initiation fee is not as much as theirs, and if one of our members leave home he is to get the grand throw down. Well, at any rate we are going to communicate with Grand President Wheeler and try to get some satisfactory decision.

We have been having a little hard luck. Bro. Brown has been sick for about a month and I am sorry to say Bro. Ed. Dorsett slipped while working on a pole and caught hold of an alternating wire while falling, which contained one thousand and fifty volts and was instantly killed. He was a young man of splendid habits and rare ability in the electrical line and his death has cast a gloom over local 92.

At present we have got about all we can do and expect to be busy all summer.

I will close now as I have written quite an extensive letter. With regards to all the brothers, I remain,

Yours fraternally,  
G. CLINTON ARNAN,  
Press Sec.

P. S.—If any brother knows the whereabouts of Bros. J. N. Snipes and J. H. Mays, he will please favor the Press Sec. by sending their addresses to him.

#### Local Union No. 98.

Philadelphia, Pa., May 8, 1900.

Editor Electrical Worker:

According to program as stated in April Worker, Philadelphia scored another point on some of those very live cities who think that the city of "Brotherly love" is continually hibernating, and showed to the world that not only is "All labor honorable," but that she insists that "Labor shall be respected."

Upon the night of April 30th between 25,000 and 30,000 men, exponents of organized labor, assembled in the northern section of the city and promptly at 8 o'clock moved forward to inaugurate the greatest labor movement Philadelphia has known, by a grand night procession. Preceded by a cordon of mounted police acting as escort rode Chief Marshal J. B. Allens, secretary of the Allied Council of Building

Trades, flanked upon either side by mounted aides, resplendent in scarlet sashes and gold lace. Upon the right of line marched the Allied C. of B. T. as first division, commanded by its president, H. H. Caldwell, of Local 98, I. B. E. W., mounted upon a handsome chestnut horse. The United Labor League comprised the second and the United German Trades Union the third division. Considering the limited time for preparation, the parade was a splendid and instructive spectacle. The different unions vied with each other in an endeavor to introduce novel features, and many beautiful floats attested to the zeal and ingenuity that had been brought into play to further the spectacular effects. But Local 98, 5th in line, was far and away beyond all the other unions for novelty, she was the feature of the parade and her appearance was heralded blocks ahead by the continued applause and cheering which accompanied her men from start to finish. President Spence, as marshal, supported by M. B. Gleason, V-Pres. and Press Sec. Chas. Sid. Andres as aides, marched ahead of the local's band. Following the band came the officers and members of executive board, and following these a heavy truck decorated with bunting and appropriate transparencies and carrying a battery of storage cells from which current was derived to illuminate 8 cp. lamps upon the tops of cranes carried by the local members.

The men marched in platoons of 16 front and a controlling device flashed the light from platoon to platoon, making ceaseless undulations of light that was beautiful to behold. And yet upon the morrow was to occur the struggle between employer and employee, between labor and capital, that had been for several months past the sole theme in labor circles and the nightmare of those biased minds whose prejudice allows no thought of the workman's welfare.

Then May 1st dawned and the noise of the hammer was stilled, the hod carrier's merry whistle and song were missing from buildings now standing silent and grim, and lifeless but for the ever watchful pickets whose duty was to report to their several organizations the encroachment of scabs and out-of-town sneaks who can always be found ready and willing to take a striker's place, willing to take the food from the mouths of his family, men whose calibre is so small that their fear of the law is the only restraining influence that prevents their becoming criminals.

It has been hoped that no untoward action on the part of the union men would mar the bright aspect, but the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, one of the three house-carpenters organizations in Philadelphia, has undertaken to fight the Allied Council. The Brotherhood having declared its intention of treating with con-

tractors on their own lines, profess to have come to an understanding with their employers whereby in consideration of a small increase in wages, they have bound themselves not to take part in a sympathetic strike, nor to refuse to work with non-union men. This step, if true, has practically arrayed them against the Allied C. of B. T., which body refused to concede what are deemed by most union men to be the most vital of union principles. Consequently there is a triangular war being waged in Philadelphia and what would otherwise be a complete walk-over for all the building trades becomes a stern fight with, it must be admitted, adverse possibilities. But with all considered, a final victory is most probable, and Brotherhood men will in time see the error of their ways and stand from under.

The Allied people have laid out every inducement to the Brotherhood, but up to the present writing the situation remains as stated. Allied adherents threaten to invoke the American Federation of Labor in their behalf, and it is impossible to see how the Brotherhood's attitude can be declared tenable. Many carpenters of the latter organization are seceding and flocking to the ranks of the Amalgamated Carpenters' Association. Unless a change of faith is suffered the Brotherhood will be so honey-combed and skeletoned that it will fall of its own weight. Indeed many contractors have laid off Brotherhood men and refuse to rehire them until they identify themselves with the Allied Council. This Kilkenny fight is to be deplored, because it is the contractors' only hope of a final overwhelming disaster to unionism in this city. Were it not for this, there is every reason to believe that all labor troubles here would have been adjusted and harmony would prevail.

Last Sunday morning Bro. F. J. Sheehan, second Vice-Pres. of the I. B. E. W., came here to assume charge of our campaign, but was forced to return to Hartford where trouble is afoot.

On Tuesday evening, May 8th, at our regular meeting, Eugene V. Debs made us an inspiring address and was applauded to the echo, which showed that our brothers although out on strike for a week are still as full of fight and hope as ever.

Local 98 is not entitled to benefits by reason of not having been in fellowship the six months required by the I. B. E. W. constitution, but she looks to the I. B. E. W. to help by keeping strangers out of the city, and in any other way possible.

Your correspondent has delayed this communication until the last moment hoping to be able to record a complete victory.

Some sixteen or eighteen signatures have been secured, however, and the men feel confident that with the remaining cou-

tractors, principally the Association people, it is merely a matter of time.

Faternally  
CHAS. SID. ANDRES,  
Press Sec.

#### Local Union No. 102.

Newport News, Va., April 23, 1900.

Editor Electrical Worker:

As we are about the latest arrival, a brief announcement of the condition of things here will be about all necessary for the present. We are new, we are growing, and we are determined, all of which are commendable, and as nearly every branch of labor in this hustling seaport city is organized, I predict a future worthy of note.

A good share of our boys are marine men at work on the battleships in course of construction in the shipyard here, but electrical workers in all the branches are coming in and we expect to soon add enough more lights to enable us to make a circuit strong enough to withstand a storm of any kind.

Work at present is brisk, but indications point to a slack time coming soon; the prevailing rate here is \$2.50 and ten hours per day for first-class marine wiremen and mechanics, and but little prospects for any change for the better at present.

About 5,000 men are employed in the shipyard here, and nearly every trade is organized, so you see union means something in this burg. Will close with best wishes for the I. B. E. W. and all organized labor. Fraternally yours,

"BLIX."

#### Local Union No. 104.

Boston, May 7, 1900.

Editor Electrical Worker:

I am glad to again announce to you that we are still doing business at Wells memorial hall and still keep up our record of bringing in new members, even though our charter has been closed and the initiation fee is now \$5. We still keep initiating so that in a short time we hope to be compelled to move to larger quarters.

We held a social for our sick benefit fund in Deacon hall April 26th, which was a grand success and added the sum of \$84 to the fund. The music was by MacJunis' orchestra, and as the linemen are mostly all spielers, dancing was kept up till nearly daylight, when cheers were given for our president, union and committee, and all went home well satisfied and declaring that the electrical workers' social was the best of the season. Much credit is due to our committee for the systematic way in which they handled the entertainment.

Glad to see Bro. John A. McDonald around again after his illness; although not able to work yet he is recovering rapidly.

Now, Mr. Editor, there seems to be lots of work for linemen around Boston and

suburban cities. The Boston Cleveland railroad is progressing rapidly with their new elevated road and is hiring all union men, also the other companies are doing new work. They are all waking up to the fact that when they want good work done, union men are the only ones who can fill the bill.

Now, Mr. Editor, the new Massachusetts Telephone Co. struck a snag, I understand, when they got as far as Brockton and found they were refused a franchise through the city until they would pay union wages and hire union men. I trust they will meet with the same reception when they strike the city of Boston, but, hoping the company will understand what an obstacle it will be in their way and they will grant the union requests before getting this far.

An electrical contracting company from Boston has sent a number of men from here out to Seattle, Wash., on a three years' job. They are mostly all non-union men and we hope that the locals out there will get after those who are not carrying a union card and get them in their locals as they slipped out of here without joining the union.

Hoping this letter is not too late for this month's journal,

J. A. McDONALD,  
Press Sec.

#### Local Union No. 108.

Tampa, Fla., May 8, 1900.

Editor Electrical Worker:

We have at last succeeded in organizing a local in the City by the Sea, known as No. 108. On March 3rd we closed the fraternal circuit with only seven charter members, but our April report will bring to light 16 that have been sleeping beneath their rights ever since they have been walking wood and carrying a kit. We have got almost every electrical worker in Tampa in our union except a few inside wiremen who work for the T. E. Co. and I think they will be in with us when you hear from us again. Although the resistance is pretty high, I think we can get the circuit closed without the blowing of a fuse. We are doing all in our power to get every man in who can take slack, pull slack, and won't give any slack. Last night we received Bro. C. E. Hackney; he walked out with the steam engineers on the Plant System when they had that big strike sometime ago, he says he struck and missed his mark, but he still realizes that in union there is strength.

Bro. E. E. Haskinson walked into town the other night from the first watering tank and is now punching holes for the Sou. Bell T. & T. Co. He deposited his card with us last night.

I want to give all the brothers a few pointers about Tampa. If you all want to do well and live a long time you want to

stay away from here. The S. T. Co. is sore on union men and dearly love Mr. Negro. Last week Bro. Jim Brown had some trouble with one of their dusky pole punchers and was compelled to use the soft side of a hand-ax on him to quiet his lamby disposition, which was very easily done, but Bro. Brown was told that he had hurt Jerry's feelings and he would have to get out. They only pay \$1.50 and \$1.75 per day. Of course Jim don't mind losing the little job but the principle of the thing is enough to stun your mother-in-law. Bro. Brown is going to work for the S. B. T. & T. Co.

Well as our local is young yet and this is my first attempt at journalism, I will make our "cut" short this month and will try to get up something that will be more interesting for next. I give the names of some of the officers who have been instrumental in making No. 108 what it is:

President—John F. Vaughan.

Vice-President—Gad Dunn.

Financial and Press Secretary—O. H. Starr.

Treasurer—H. J. Parish.

Recording Secretary—G. F. Bartholomew.

I am fraternally,  
O. H. S.  
Press Sec.

#### Local Union No. 109.

Rock Island, Ill., May 8, 1900.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Well, brothers, we are doing better right along. The boys are coming in every meeting night and we have most of them on the right road but there are still a few stragglers. The boys of the C. W. Telephone Co. had a chance to show their loyalty last week. The Peoria boys are out and the boys of 109 were asked to go and take their places or in other words scab a little. Just imagine any man who has his name down in 109 to go and be a regular scab; but the boys all gave them a very gentle no, sir; we will not go. I will say that the hearts of 109 are all with the boys and any old time you see any of their names on the scab list it isn't them at all.

Perhaps some of you who know Bro. Jim Donal will be glad to hear that after being in St. Luke's hospital of Davenport since last August he is once more permitted to go out for a drive now and then. The old boy is pretty badly knocked out. One of his legs is about three inches shorter than the other and his right arm is in pretty bad shape. The brother fell from a fifty foot pole on the government island last August.

Brother Cassie, another C. V. Telephone man, while trimming trees the other day got mixed up with a two thousand and was knocked to the ground. There were no bones broken, but he is pretty badly bruised and is not able to do anything.

The prospects here are first-class, long-lived locals, and we are all very glad to see so many new charters. Let the good work go on. With best regards to the editor and best wishes for the success of the I. B. E. W., I remain,

Yours sincerely,  
JOE WEATHERLY,  
Press Sec.

#### Local Union No. xxx.

Montreal, Can., May 8, 1900.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Up to this writing our local reports favorable, with nothing more important to convey to our journal than that we are doing as well as could be expected, membership steadily increasing. Bro. Charron left us last month, and has gone to Detroit. We wish him success. We are working every day and are satisfied.

I wish to call the attention of the electrical brotherhood to No. 39's letter in the April issue, in which they report a jolly time they had last month. We are pleased that No. 39 can have good times, but we strenuously object to the poem "A Boer Toast" included in their last report. Herewith are the last two lines of the prose or poem:

"—And before they get through with the English,  
May they blow Johnny Bull out of sight."

Now we don't know whether Mr. Thorn, Mr. Roberts or the exiled "Smart Piet" is responsible for such writing, but there exists the fact that this is an International Brotherhood, of which Canada is a body, and Canada being one of the British colonies (Johnny Bulls') we make a protest against such sentiment toward us. We are Canadians and are not ashamed of the honor; we are sympathizers of those in trouble and oppression, but we cannot consider a place in our hearts for a semi-barbarous people, so barbarous indeed that they would direct their artillery fire upon army hospitals, and fusillade ambulance corps, then to cap it all they hoist the white flag which displays their treacherousness.

"Before they get through with the English,  
May they blow Johnny Bull out of sight."

Speaking as Canadians, I would ask our national cousins and fraternal brothers to recall the late trouble the United States had with Spain, did not our Canadian and English boys serve under the stars and stripes, many of whom are yet in the United States colonies on duty under the American flag? Now, I ask, would our boys have done this if they had been of a sentiment equal to the lines in question?

"Don't blame them for fighting for freedom;  
Their cause it has justice and right."

The above lines are full of sense and we appreciate them, but the British nation is no way responsible for the intriguing of certain worthless political boodlers hungering for a caress from England as a whipped hound looks for a caress from his master.

Johnny Bull cannot be blown out of sight, as some would suppose, nor are the inhabitants of Canada a lot of painted Indians. We don't go about in fur clothes all year round, and snow shoes are not staple lines to be found in haberdashery emporiums. If any of our brothers over the line are in doubt, they are respectfully invited to call at any of our Canadian locals and these facts can easily be demonstrated.

J. C. GREEN,  
Press Sec.

#### Local Union No. 115.

Austin, Tex., May 8, 1900.

Editor Electrical Worker:

One more indication that labor is realizing that their only salvation lies in organization. On the 7th of April Bro. R. R. Tripp, of Houston, arrived in Austin, and in less than four hours had consulted a sufficient number of men who earn their living in the electrical field to organize Local Union No. 115, of Austin, Texas. If I am correctly informed, this is the second time a union of electrical workers has been organized in this town, but I feel satisfied our previous brothers could not have had the same calibre as the present members, for had such been the case, there would have been no necessity for the second appearance of an organizer in Austin.

Local No. 115 is made up of material that has arrived at that stage of life where-in they know that to be landed together in one common cause to elevate and maintain a high standard in and with their profession can only be brought about by organization and union. It is safe to say that there is not a member of Local No. 115 who has not some time in his professional career had it fully demonstrated that the laboring man can only protect his interest by standing loyally by his fellow-workers. They appreciate that the question of capital and labor can not be straddled, that they are either union men and at the same time men in every sense of the word, or they are not union men—merely cats'-paws for the employers.

We have a class of membership in Local 115 that any crew could well feel proud of. Quite a number of old back members, some who could not think favorably of organization previous to a few months ago, yet not one but who feels proud to be again in the fold.

We have elected the following officers:

President—R. L. Watson.  
Vice-Pres.—O. P. Wood.  
Treas.—W. Forbes.  
Fin. Sec.—Frank Warfel.

Sec.—G. O. Wood.

Press Sec.—Chas. R. Pengilly.

Foreman—W. Adams.

We have no desire to occupy too much space in your valuable journal, but would kindly ask you to accord us sufficient to announce our entry on the right and only side, thanking you in advance for any consideration you may give us in the Electrical Worker, and with a heartfelt greeting to those whom we may now call brothers,

Most sincerely,

CHAS. R. PENGILLY,  
Press Sec.

#### Local Union No 118.

Dayton, Ohio, April 12, 1900.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Inclosed please find postoffice order covering charter and outfit for local which I organized last night with 17 members. There are about seventy-five men working in this city:

List of officers:

President—J. J. McCarthy.

Vice-President—P. A. Hols.

Recording Secretary—J. H. King.

Financial Secretary—D. P. Albright.

Press Secretary—J. Innes.

Treasurer—C. O. Clark.

Inspector—R. M. Patterson.

Foreman—Howe Clark.

M. G. GRIFFIN.

#### From "Old Crip."

Denton, Tex., April 7, 1900.

Editor Electrical Worker:

No doubt a good many of the members think that I have got lost, but such is not the case. I left New Mexico several months ago and came here to my native country to make the race for county treasurer and hope to be nominated at the primary election which takes place the 21st of this month. If I get it, I will be in possession of a good paying position for several years, I am sure every member in the Brotherhood wishes me success, which I feel sure I will have in this election. Although I am having to make the race without a dollar and fighting a money syndicate. I will not write more until after election. I hope this will reach the Editor in time for publication. As I am rushed I will ring off for this time with best wishes to every member. I am

Faternally,

ROBERT G. WRIGHT.

Texas, May 5, 1900.

Editor Electrical Worker:

I send a few words to let the brothers know how I am getting along. I sent in a few words last month, but as they did not appear, I suppose they did not reach the general office in time for publication. I am glad to say that my general health has improved a good deal since I returned to Texas, though sorry to say that I have

never gained any use of my body. I had the pleasure of reading a few lines in the Worker from local No. 28 last month, and am proud to learn that the brothers in Fort Worth are staying with the cause and sincerely hope they will soon have a large and flourishing local. What is the matter with local 71, of Galveston? I see in the directory of April Worker, that 71 is now in Province of Quebec, Can. I hope the brothers in Galveston are still in the Brotherhood? As my time is limited and the hour is late I will hang up the receiver till next month.

With very best wishes for every member of the I. B. E. W., I am,

Fraternally,  
ROBERT G. WRIGHT.

### In Memoriam.

St. Louis, April 19, 1900.

Resolutions adopted by local union No. 3, I. B. E. W. of St. Louis, Mo., on the death of Honorary Bro. Duff Jacobs:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God in his infinite wisdom, through His earthly messenger, inexorable death, to visit us and remove from our midst our esteemed brother, Duff Jacobs, and

Whereas, In life he was possessed of a character beyond reproach, worthy of every confidence, and justice was by him accorded all men; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, as an organization, in brotherly love pay tribute to his memory by expressing our sorrow at his loss and bow in humble submission to the will of an all-wise God; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for thirty days as a token of respect for our esteemed brother, and be it further

Resolved, That we spread a copy of these resolutions on the minute book of local union No. 3, and that a copy be forwarded to our official journal for publication.

WM. CAREY,  
C. M. RUNDEL,  
J. G. MCCARTHY,  
Committee.

Resolutions adopted by local No. 60 of San Antonio:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to take from our midst brother M. A. Spurgeon, therefor be it

Resolved, That the Brotherhood and local has lost a good and faithful brother.

Resolved, That we extend to his wife and family our sincere and heartfelt sympathy in the loss we have all sustained, and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes, our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, that a copy be forwarded to his wife and family and published in the journal of the Brotherhood.

Resolutions adopted by Local 21, May 4, 1900.

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, in his infinite wisdom, to take suddenly from our midst Brother Richard Soulswick, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the I. B. and the local have lost a good and faithful brother and the wife a kind and loving husband.

Resolved, That we extend to the wife and family our sincere and heartfelt sympathy in the loss we have all sustained;

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to his widow, a copy be spread upon the minutes of local No. 21, and be published in the journal of the I. B.

CHARLES LANG,  
DAVE OLCOTT,  
ALBERT BROWN,  
Committee.

### FEDERATED TRADES COUNCIL OF MILWAUKEE.

To Organized Labor Everywhere—Greeting:

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted at a regular meeting, held April 18, 1900, by the Federated Trades Council of this city, which is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor:

Whereas, Wm. C. Pomeroy, R. A. Pratt, Charles W. Teney, and James F. Harvey, so-called labor leaders, have made Milwaukee their headquarters for some time, and

Whereas, They have been promoting all kinds of fakes, such as fake labor papers, fake labor organizations, fake labor conventions, and fake advertising schemes, always ready to extort money from political candidates before election; and

Whereas, Their methods have become obnoxious and detrimental to organized labor of this city and vicinity; therefore be it

Resolved, by the Federated Trades Council, in regular session, April 18, 1900, that we denounce their actions; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the daily press, also the various trade journals throughout the country.

J. REICHERT,  
318 State St. Cor. Sec'y F. T. C.

The following clipping, taken from the Milwaukee Sentinel, May 2, 1900, demonstrates the methods these gentlemen pursue in doing business:

Madison, Wis., May 1. Articles incorporating the Anti-Monopoly league of Milwaukee were filed in the secretary of state's office to-day. The purpose of the organization is the promotion of the political welfare of the citizens of the state of Wisconsin. It is without capital stock. The incorporators were W. C. Pomeroy, R. A. Pratt, James F. Harvey, Peter Downey and M. P. Magin, all of Milwaukee.

Another Milwaukee organization filing incorporation articles to-day was the Bartender's International league of North America. It is without capital stock. The incorporators were W. C. Pomeroy, Peter Downey, H. F. Bowers, all of Milwaukee.

Austin, Pa., May 1, 1900.

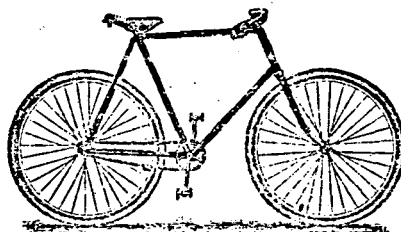
To the Trades and Labor Councils, all Labor Organizations and Friends of Organized Labor—Greeting:

Whereas, The Standard Wood Company has been declared unfair by Kindling Wood Worker's Union No. 7100, of this city, we ask our friends to take notice of our grievance.

This firm has lately given a 20 per cent. reduction in wages in some of their factories, making it impossible for the employees to make living wages. The people affected by this reduction struck, whereupon the employees of the other factories struck in sympathy with their fellow workers.

At the time of the reduction the company was receiving more for their wood than ever before. As other firms, whose expenses are higher than this firm, can afford to pay at least as much as we ask for, we think we are asking nothing unreasonable. They are running their factories at the present time by employing unskilled, non-union labor, and paying them by the day instead of the piece, thereby paying more to have their wood manufactured than they would were they to grant the wages demanded by us. The managers of the company have been waited upon repeatedly by committees in regard to this matter, but they steadily refuse to recognize union labor.

Not Made by a Trust.



\* RIDE \*

*Rochester Bicycles*

They Are the BEST.

*Rochester Cycle Mfg. Co.,*

108 and 110 Exchange Street,

Rochester, N. Y.

# La Grippe and Consumption

CURED BY

## Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey

(For Medicinal Use.)

Absolutely Pure and Unadulterated.

The old family remedy, the standard of purity and excellence for nearly half a century, is the only absolute cure for Grip and Consumption. It not only cures the dread disease, but tones up the system and stimulates the heart action.

DR. WILLARD H. MORSE, F. S. Sc., American Director of the Bureau of Materia Medica, says:

"Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey is the only reliable and absolutely sure cure for the Grip, Pneumonia, Bronchitis, Consumption and wasting diseases from whatever cause."

Over 7,000 doctors who think as Dr. Morse does, prescribe and recommend Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey.

Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey is a food for body and brain. It has stood severe tests for forty years, and has always been found absolutely pure. All druggists and grocers, \$1.00, or a bottle will be sent you, Express prepaid, on receipt of price. Book sent free.

DUFFY'S MALT WHISKEY CO., ROCHESTER, N. Y.



TRADE MARK.

NO. FUSEL OIL.

This company is possessor of large coal and wood yards in Greater New York and Jersey City, under the firm name of Curtis & Blaisdell.

Secretaries of unions will confer a great favor to union labor if they will read this at their next regular meeting and see that good strong committees are appointed to wait on local dealers and also to request them to write strong letters to this company telling them the reason they discontinued handling this wood. Tell local dealers to pay no attention to claims of settlement by agents of this firm as official notice will be timely given of the same.

Fraternally yours

O. V. WOLCOTT, SEC'Y,

Kindling Wood Worker's Union 7100.

The above appeal of Kindling Wood Worker's Union No. 7100 has been duly investigated, and an effort made at adjustment, and in view of the apparent unfairness of the Standard Wood Company, the position and appeal of the union above referred to has been approved by the executive council of the A. F. of L.

SAMUEL GOMPERS,  
President A. F. of L.

It is not the union man the bosses object to—but what the union man wants.

### THE F. S.

We hear the oft told story  
Of him in the presiding chair,  
He is given much of the glory  
For the triumph of the year.

They tell of the arguments won  
By Cosgrove, O'Day and Moat;  
Of the hustling always done  
When the victims ride the goat.

But the one who demands attention,  
As he follows with vim and dash,  
To save us from suspension  
Is the one who takes our cash.

When kickers have their say,  
Or gainers they are grumbling;  
When no one wants to stay,  
And the gavel's rap is sounding;

When discord revels there,  
And none will yield a bit;  
When the Pres. is in despair,  
And the treasurer has a fit;

There is one who still will labor,  
Amid the din and clash,  
With a mind serene and stable;  
'Tis the one who takes our cash.

Though members "jine" by the score,  
And get a crowd of others,

Though the roster swells more and more;

By the many worthy brothers,  
What will all this avail,  
When the balance sheet is taken,  
What profit will then prevail  
If any have us forsaken?

Some one must save from suspension  
Brothers of worth and dash—  
The one who gives this close attention  
Is the one who takes our cash.

Yours in a box car,  
SPLICER.

### THOSE DUES.

If I should croak to-night,  
And you should come to my cold clay  
Sobbing and weeping in your grief, and say  
"Here are those union dues I owe;"

I say, if I should pass away this night,  
And lay as senseless as the stones,  
To listen to your heartfelt moans,  
And black despair, and stricken woe,  
Grieving thus, that you would have the  
nerve to say:

"I'll pay those union dollars that I owe,"  
And there and then offer those dollars  
ten,

I'd come back to life, perhaps; but,  
God knows, I'd fall back dead again.  
ANN ARKIST.



## FREEDOM, WHERE ART THOU!

Of what does the boasted freedom of the working class consist? The word "freedom" is a misnomer when applied to the conditions of to-day. Real freedom consists not only of the right, but the opportunity to do a thing you wish.

Every one is said to be free to attain wealth. Why, then, do they not do so? Surely no one would suffer the inconvenience of poverty if he could attain wealth.

The fact is, that while the capitalistic ruling class have left you the husk, i. e., the word, they have robbed you of the kernel—opportunity.

Can it be that the great working class remain the slaves of the employing class through choice? Some one will say that they are free to quit their employer. Very true, as individuals. That travesty on freedom is simply the muffling of your chains that you may not hear them clank. You can not get away from the employing class, turn where you will.

You are said to have freedom of contract with your employer. (Judge Allen says it shall not be taken from you.) But you have a gigantic army of unemployed, and perhaps dependents of your own, clamoring behind you for bread. Here, again, your chains might become noisy, so they are padded with "freedom."

'Tis said that slaves are not bought and sold any more. If you were able to buy one of the printing offices in this city, would you not give more for it with a trained complement of employes than if you had to get a lot of new ones and break them in? And again, if you were to attempt to turn out all of the old employes, would they not strike and boycott you? In other words, would they not insist on being bought with the plant? Here again that magic phrase, "freedom of contract," intervenes to muffle the clanking chains of the wage-slaves.

The laboring class is under the necessity of selling its labor. The laborer must work or starve. His labor is also a perishable commodity; that is, if he does not sell his labor to-day, that amount of his labor is lost.

There is no commodity the possessor of which is under so great a pressure to sell as the labor-power of him who has only that to sell. His very life and the life of others are at stake. He must dispose of his commodity, even at the lowest prices. The capitalist class say to him, in effect:

"We will place in your hands the means of existence, if you will first produce sufficient to support us as well as yourself, and if you will consent that the whole of your produce, above that which is necessary to support you in a hardy and frugal life, shall be our property and the property of our children. If you are very thrifty, very

self-denying and very lucky, you may be able to save enough out of your small share of the produce to feed yourself in your old age, and so avoid falling back on our poor-houses. Your children will tread the same mill, and we hope you will remain content with the position in which Providence has placed you, and not envy those born to a higher lot."

Freedom, where art thou?

The class that owns the means of production owns the working class. It is well to remember that this article treats of classes. It is true that there are individual exceptions to this rule, where individuals, by extraordinary effort and self-denial have risen into the employing class; but these exceptions only serve to prove the rule and to rivet the chains more firmly upon the workers. They serve as a sort of Jack-o'-Lantern for the employing class to point to and yawp "freedom."

If you are free to become rich, why don't you do so? Why is it that free men live frugal and laborious lives and in their old age are compelled to go to the poor-house? Again, I must repeat, you have been robbed of the kernel of freedom, i. e., opportunity.

Not the least pitiful fact connected with the condition of the working class, is their susceptibility to being fooled by all sorts of fake reform schemes. As a class, they dimly realize that they are not getting justice, but instead of digging down to the root of the trouble and finding out the real cause and a genuine, scientific remedy, they chase after all sorts of Jack-o'-Lantern schemes sprung by labor fakirs and capitalistic tools which never materialize into any good for the class as a whole. As the worker becomes class-conscious these schemes fail to catch him, and until the workers, as a body, become class-conscious, there is no hope of any substantial betterment of their condition.

Texas populism gave its expiring yawp the other day in the arms of democracy, and so, one after another, these fakes have expired, or will expire, as bitter experience proves that they are born of the imagination, instead of scientific reasoning.

The well-grounded socialist claims that there is only one way to permanently benefit the workers, and that is to raise the whole class, and he has the satisfaction of having the truth of his convictions demonstrated by the failure of all schemes that demand less than that.

R. R. TRIPP.

## TAKE YOUR MEDICINE.

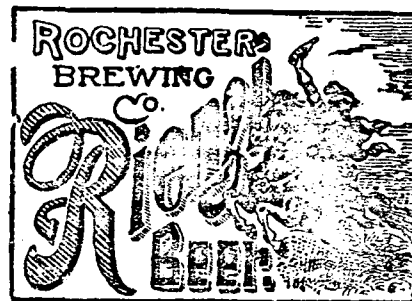
"Some rain must fall into every life," no skies are always clear,  
No eye but sometimes has to feel the dampness of a tear;  
No heart is always light and glad, no cup is ever sweet,

No life-path always free from thorns that wound the toiling feet,  
But when the cares seem heaviest then courage should be shown,  
No angry clouds can be dispelled and scattered with a moan.  
And when your sun is cloaked from sight restrain the rising curse—  
Just take your pill and thank the Lord it isn't any worse.

The man who dodges in affright when trouble lightnings flash,  
Who cringes like a beaten cur beneath afflictions lash,  
Whose lips are pale with mute despair, whose head is lowly bowed,  
Whose timid spirit is appalled at every threatening cloud,  
Can never hope to breast the waves on life's tempestuous sea,  
Can never hope to hold his place with men more brave than he;  
So, timid mortal, show your nerve, fight every reverse,  
Just take your pill and thank the Lord it isn't any worse.

The men who plant their feet upon the summit of success  
Are those who never faltered when confronted by distress—  
Who sanded well the slip'ry track, kept rigid upper lip,  
And snickered in the face of care and never lost their grip.  
Then courage take, ye faint heart; the clouds will pass away,  
The sunbeams of success again upon your paths will play;  
Don't sit around with scowling face, your every word a curse,  
Just take your pill and thank the Lord it isn't any worse.

—Denver Post.



**A RESOLUTION.**

I have risen, Mr. Chairman, 'cause I've got a speech to make.

An' I want the boys to listen, if but for politeness' sake;

I have got a short preamble an' some resolutions, too,

An' I want to jes' submit 'em and to kinner push 'em through.

Whereas, we've been neglectful an' forgetful of our work,

Whereas, we've been too careless an' too often prone to shirk,

Whereas, we've been unmindful about the little acts o' love,

An' little deeds o' kindness, why, I'm going to make this move:

Resolved, we'll be more faithful an' more watchful all the day;

Resolved, we'll scatter sunshine all along the weary way;

Resolved, we'll let no brother who may need our friendly grasp

Plod on another single step without our warmest clasp.

An' now'll somebody second of the resolutions, then

Let every feller vote an "I," an' add a strong "Amen!"

An' then go out an' act 'em right in all his daily walk,

An' make his livin' tally with his resolution talk. —Exchange.

**ELECTRICAL TERMS.**

A consulting electrical engineer, who was asked to put one of the less common electrical terms in plain language, said: I am frequently resorted to for just such explanations, and nothing surprises me more than the haziness which still exists in the minds of even intelligent folks in regard to the simplest electrical terms. To most people the electrical units are still mere Greek, and comparatively few go to the trouble to take hold of the more common of them, such as 'volt,' 'ampere,' 'resistance,' 'electro-motive force,' etc., and fix their meaning, once for all, in the mind.

"A man who knows me only by reputation wrote to me the other day that he had done this with much satisfaction to himself, as he has now a far more intelligent idea of electrical doings than he had before. But still, he said, from time to time some electrical words creep into the daily press which conveyed nothing to him. He mentioned as one of these the term 'watt hour.' Now, this is quite simple. The watt is the unit of electric power. It means the power developed when 44.25 foot-pounds of work are done per minute, or .7375 foot-pounds per second.

"A foot-pound is the amount of work required to raise 1 pound vertically through a distance of 1 foot. When this is figured

down so as to be defined in 'horse-power,' which is understood by every one, it can offer no difficulty; and if any one to whom the word watt is puzzling will remember that a watt is the 1-746th of a horse-power he will have no more uncertainty about it. Having gotten so far, it is an easy gradation to the 'watt hour,' which is the term employed to indicate the expenditure of an electrical power of one watt for an hour. In other words, the energy represented by a watt hour is equal to that expended in raising a pound to a height of 2,654 feet.

"The understanding of such terms opens out some very curious facts to the uninitiated. For instance, a certain dry battery, weighing 6.38 pounds, was known to yield 130 watt hours. If this force were applied to raising the battery itself it would lift it to a height of over ten miles. Again, in one hour the energy translated in an ordinary sixteen candle-power lamp weighing about an ounce would raise that lamp to a height of 400 miles at a velocity of nearly seven miles per minute."

**HAVE YOU SEEN THEM?**

Here are a thousand men, who pay their taxes, send their children to school, and live peaceful lives—they are republicans. There are a thousand of their neighbors, who also pay their taxes, rear their children properly, and are looked upon as good citizens—these are democrats. The interests of the two thousand men are identical. The good of one is the good of the other. Their wives visit each other, their children play together. If they are religious, they listen on Sunday to preaching from the pulpit, call each other "brother," and break from the same loaf. On Monday, if it happens to be the day before election, they call each other "fool," "rebel," "rascal," "copper-head," and "scoundrel," and on Tuesday they go to the polls and lock horns over nothing—simply disfranchise one another—while a gang of bummers, plug-uglies and bruisers play the balance-of-power game and triumph over all. In the name of common sense, is it not time to stop this miserable farce?—The Tailor.

**FOURTEEN MISTAKES.**

An English paper gives a list of what it terms "the fourteen mistakes of life." While there are undoubtedly many other mistakes than those mentioned, the list is a fairly comprehensive one.

It is a great mistake to set up your standard of right and wrong, and judge people accordingly; to measure the enjoyment of others by your own; to expect uniformity of opinion in this world; to look for judgment and experience in youth; to endeavor to mold all dispositions alike; to look for perfection in our own actions;

to worry ourselves and others with what cannot be remedied; not to yield in immaterial matters; not to alleviate all that needs alleviation as far as lies in our power; not to make allowances for the infirmities of others; to consider everything impossible that we cannot perform; to believe only what our finite minds can grasp; to expect to be able to understand everything.

And the last and greatest mistake of all is to live for time alone, when any moment may launch us into eternity.

**NATURAL MOVEMENT.**

**Labor Should Organize as Well as Everything Else.**

Living as we are to-day, in an age of organization, where the tendency of everything is toward concentration, it does seem strange that some people look with horror upon the rapid strides which labor is taking looking to a thorough organization of the wage earners in their trade unions, so that those who produce all can at least get a little in return. Those people seem to take delight, either willfully or through ignorance, in branding such organization of the wage earners as a disturbing element formed for the purpose of creating trouble, when the fact is, the direct opposite is true. The trade unions strive, with all their power, to get all men in their ranks; and after having got them, to endeavor to better their conditions in life and thereby make better citizens of them. The trade unions also try to, and do succeed, through their organizations, in making better mechanics, thereby being in a position to demand fair conditions from their employers, and to give a better return in labor for money received. The trade unions also try to protect those who may have reason to employ the contractor; as in case of a man wanting, for example, some work done that required a wireman. He goes to the firm that does that work and makes his request known, with the result that men supposed to be wiremen are sent to do the work, and a fixed charge is made for their labor; and if the man who is having the work done does not know the men sent by the contractor, he is very apt to get a third-rate man as a helper, and has to pay for a first-class man. Now, if those who have work of this kind to do would require the man or men sent to show their union cards, they could feel assured they were getting wiremen to do the work. Therefore the union becomes a safeguard to those who have to employ the contractor by assuring them that they will get full value for money expended.

The trade unions take care of their sick and look after the widows and orphans of their deceased members. In fact, their whole duty is to do good; then why not, instead of antagonizing them, as some do to-day, encourage them in the good work they have got mapped out?

**WHY YOU SHOULD ORGANIZE.**

If the men of money—the capitalists—find it necessary to organize, then have not the men of labor—the workers—even more reason to do so? All we have to support us is our labor, hence we should combine to protect it. Therefore it follows that every workman should be a union man. If you are a union man you should stand by your union, attend the meetings and pay your dues promptly.

If you are not a union man then you should join at once and help on its good work. If there is no local in your city, talk to your fellow workmen, organize and apply at once for a charter from the international body at the head of your trade. There is no hope for us but in thorough unity and organization, thus we can sustain wages and make them more uniform, we can establish a chain of benefits and accomplish a vast amount of good for ourselves. Our international unions are for the purposes stated. They protect our trades and by the use of the union labels give purchasers the opportunity to distinguish the honest free work from that of the workhouse or penitentiaries.

While we do not believe in inciting strikes, yet when trade difficulties are forced upon us we sustain our members to the bitter end. In traveling, a member of one local is a member of all others wherever he goes without further initiation fee.

We are not secret organizations, only as far as is necessary to protect our members. We have no oaths, only a simple pledge of honor. Hence we appeal to all workmen to become members of some union.

When you consider the advantages, yes, the absolute necessity of organization in your craft, there can be no reason why you should not promptly place yourself in union with your fellow workmen.

Every discovery by which electricity can be used for the cheapening of production intimately affects some industrial enterprise. One of the latest of these is a process of accelerating the drying and seasoning of timber. Successfully applied this means the addition of several varieties of wood to the list of structural timbers. Experiments have been made with woods that were so intractable when seasoned by the old methods as to be worthless except for firewood, and when treated electrically have been found straight and sound both heart and saps, and susceptible of planing with ease and efficiency. It is also claimed that the treatment renders the wood impervious to moisture, thus preventing decay. Another advantage claimed for the electrically treated wood is its immunity from the attacks of the "borers," or other wood puncturing insects. The wood to be treated is placed on rests in a tank containing a solution of ten per cent. of borax,

five per cent. of resin, and five per cent. of carbonate of soda. A heavy current is turned on, which causes the solution to be sucked from the bottom to the top of the whole mass of wood, thus permeating the whole bulk with the combined resin, borax and soda, through electrocapillary attraction. The boric acid acts as an antiseptic and the resin seals the fibres of the wood. By this process more than 25 cubic feet of wood have been seasoned and rendered available at a cost of one cent.

**HAD HIS EYES OPEN.**

An electric cellar torch was recently patented by the son of a physician, who got his idea from seeing his father operate with the laryngoscope, and he applied a similar principle in the production of a clean, odorless and reliable torch for the thorough examination of casks, vats, cans, etc. It consists of an electric lamp covered with a long glass protector, and it is secured at the end of a handle through which the insulated wire is carried. A small mirror is provided, which folds inward when it touches the side of the cask or jar, and thus reflects the interior in such a manner that the whole surface may be examined.

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✱

## SCAB LIST.

Names of Persons Who Worked Against  
the Brotherhood at Cleveland.

## CUYAHOGA TELEPHONE.

Nelson.  
James.  
\*Wm. Crossley, Cincinnati, lineman.  
Wm. Colby, "  
\*Robinson, "  
Andy Hiram, "  
Std. Spence, "  
Wm. Bennett, "  
Wm. Griffiths, "  
C. W. Freahr, " and Peoria, Ill.  
\*Wm. Alder, Columbus, lineman.  
\*Frank Grove, Columbus, lineman.  
\*D. R. Davidson, St. Louis.  
Carter, " lineman.  
\*G. Cabanne, "  
\*R. Hurstburgh, "  
\*T. M. Corchran, "  
Dude Loughlin, "  
\*Ed. Delaney, "  
\*Frank Lewin, "  
\*R. W. Gage, "  
Bramhal, "  
Ollie (Red) Strausbury, Cleveland.  
W. F. Norton, "  
\*Ed. Cannon, No. 38 "  
A. Saum, "  
\*Cord Chapman, No. 38, "  
J. C. Quinn, " "  
\*Wm. Grant, " "  
\*Nelson Wilson, " "  
Arthur Taylor, " "  
John McMahon, " "  
Kid Loughlin, Covington, Ky.  
\*Chas. Phillians, Lima, Ohio.  
\*Pearl Webb, Wabash, Ind.  
\*Fred Collaster, Grand Rapids, Mich.,  
lineman.  
\*Ebey, Holland, Mich., lineman.  
Robert Pursglore, Elyria, Lineman.  
Chas. Smith (one eyed) Upper Sandusky,  
Lineman.  
C. W. Graver.

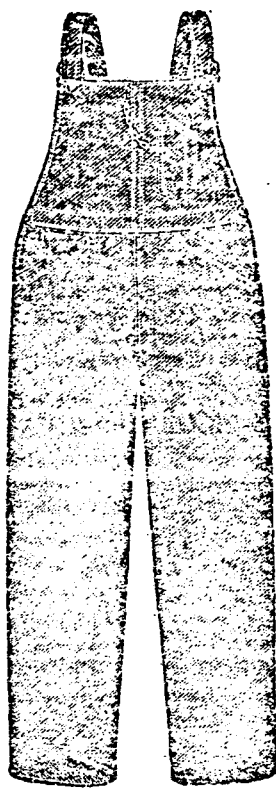
## CLEVELAND ELECTRIC RY.

\*Phil Akers, Local No. 45, Buffalo, N. Y.  
\*Steve Coyne, Local No. 38, Cleveland.  
\*James Holiday, Local No. 38, Cleveland.  
\*James Cummings, Local No. 9, Chicago.  
\*Burk, Milwaukee, Wis.  
\*Flynn, Grand Rapids, Mich.  
\*Smith,  
\*Pat Casey, Local No. 38, Cleveland.  
Gus Johnston,  
Tom Warren.

## Cranemen Scabs at Pittsburg.

J. E. Sheaffer, Frank Riley,  
S. M. Clark, Wm. Ziegler,  
E. D. McDonald, Coss. J. Riley,  
J. C. Miller, Stephen Derby,  
A. C. Furness, H. C. Logan,  
M. Saunders, G. B. Lindsay,  
W. C. Lang, Gust Hagen,  
W. Stanley, H. Huddleston,  
C. Lewis, F. Miller,  
J. Blakely, A. Blakely,  
Jack Snyder, W. F. Schwarty,  
W. R. Franks, H. Hicks,  
Pat Gormley, D. Lindsay,  
S. F. Staub, C. B. Bailey,  
J. H. Earhart, L. Logan,  
H. N. Coffey, J. Logan,  
W. N. Adams, W. C. Newton,  
A. Shields, Tom Manning,  
A. Duncan, A. Chaplin,  
B. M. Newell, M. M. Henry,  
G. Hager, J. B. Riley,  
— Austin, J. Childuss,  
E. Pauley, J. Hogan,  
J. Pauley, E. Zellers,  
C. Farley, W. Thompson,  
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J. Mears, J. Turner,  
R. Stout, C. Smith,  
H. Jeanette, H. Cole,  
— McCollough, A. Jeanette,  
W. Wilson, C. Sheaffer,  
E. Ebert, W. Carson,  
F. Baker.

## Scabbed in the Greater New York Lockout.

## STATEN ISLAND DIVISION.

Nick Dewire, J. Thompson,  
Paddy McGoff, Jim O'Brine (Big Jim)  
— Schneider.

## LONG ISLAND DIVISION.

E. C. Boughton, Local No. 20.  
W. J. Bigler, (Whispering Willie)  
Chas. Flynn (Blizzard)  
Robt. Caskey (Toothpick)  
James McDonough (Bender)  
Jack Kely, John McHugh,  
Andy Peters, Wm. Flancery,  
John Peaty, William Farrell,  
Richard Peaty, Wm. Crevling,  
Louea Alson, Geo. Mitchell,  
Tim Leahy, Patrick King,  
Chas. McCarten, Chas. Van (Trolley),  
John White (Boston), Ervy Slosch,  
John Keenan, Chas. Sorum,  
Jack Davern, — Hendricks  
David Columbus.

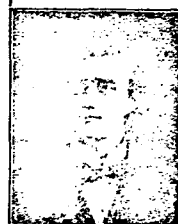
A. B. McLeod, John Bath,  
Samuel McElroy, Wm. Organ.  
An asterisk (\*) before a name indicates  
that the scab was a member of the union.

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¶Cranemen. ††Cable Splicers.

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†No. 2, Kansas City, Mo.—Meets every Wednesday in Labor Temple, 9th and Central sts. Pres., A. C. Epperson, 6th and Wyandotte, Tel. Bldg.; R. S., C. L. Lord, 707 Campbell st.; K. C., Mo.; F. S., L. S. Gordon, 1018 9th st.

†No. 3, St. Louis, Mo.—Meets every Thursday at 604 Market st. Pres., J. Orr, 122 So. 12th st.; R. S., J. T. O'Brien, Mo. Stock Exchange Hotel, Bremen ave.; F. S., J. McCarthy, 1325 Olive st.

†No. 3, New York, Inside Wiremen.—Every Thursday in Brevoort hall, 54th st. and 3d av. Pres., Geo. O. Jenney, 1044 Tiffany av., N.Y.; F. S., John J. Quinn, 294 1st av., N.Y.; F. S., Thos. E. Ruane, 82 2d av.

\*No. 4, New Orleans, La.—Meets every Wednesday evening at Carondelet and Perdido sts. Pres., Tim Cronin, 701 Carondelet st.; R. S., Harry Smith, 724 Camp st.; F. S., H. W. Boyd, 616 Julia st.

†No. 5, Pittsburgh, Pa.—Meets every Friday night in Electrical Workers' Hall, 320 4th av. Pres., J. S. Haskins, 3364 Madison av., Pittsburgh; R. S., F. H. Williden, 35 E. Robinson st., Allegheny; F. S., W. A. Pulliam, 215 E. Ohio st., Allegheny.

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\*No. 10, Indianapolis, Ind.—Meets every Monday at Labor Union Hall, 136 N. Pennsylvania st. Pres., F. E. Swift, 729 S. Delaware st.; R. S., W. O. Dudley, 1128 East Pratt st.; F. S., H. Dixon, 124 W. Ohio st.

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\*No. 12, Pueblo, Colo.—Pres., R. E. Middagh, Cen'l Delivery; R. S., Albert James, 1043 Cedar st.; F. S., J. W. White, 710 W. 14th st.

\*No. 13, El Paso, Tex.—Every Wednesday in Mills bldg, St. Louis and San Francisco sts. Pres., E. P. McBroom, Telephone office; R. S., Ed Cory, Postal Tel. office; W. P. Carroll, Overland and Santa Fe sts.

†No. 14, Pittsburgh, Pa.—Meets every Tuesday evening in Electrical Workers' Hall, 320 4th av. Pres., H. T. Sullivan, 35 E. Robinson st., Allegheny; R. S., H. S. Farrell, 50 Washington st., Pittsburgh; F. S., R. D. Malone, 35 E. Robinson st., Allegheny.

†No. 15, Jersey City, N. J.—1st and 3d Mondays in Humboldt hall, 185 Newark av. Pres., W. A. Gross, 591 Palisade av., W. Hoboken, N. J.; R. S., Harry Manderville, 15 Front st., Jersey City; F. S., Geo. H. Roers, 709 Willow av., Hoboken, N. Y.

\*No. 16, Evansville, Ind.—Pres., E. T. Mitchell, 608 upper 8th st.; Rec. Sec., C. K. Kern, 16 lower 5th st.; Fin. Sec., Garby Perdue, 211 upper 7th st.

\*No. 17, Detroit, Mich.—Meets every Tuesday night at No. 47 Monroe av. Pres., R. Scanlan, 62 Buchanan st.; R. S., G. L. Brown, 30 Chester av.; F. S., George H. Jacob, 68 E. Milwaukee st.

†No. 18, Kansas City, Mo.—Meets every Thursday evening at K. P. hall, 1009-11 Walnut st. Pres., D. C. Jones, 1220 Walnut st.; R. S., F. J. Costello, 2536 Agnes st.; K. C., Kas.; F. S., W. C. Reid, 717 Delaware st., K. C., Mo.

\*No. 19, Atchison, Kan.—Meets every Tuesday at Electrical Workers Hall, 710 Main st. Pres., F. J. Roth, Atchison, Kan.; R. S., Hugo Walters, Atchison, Kan.; F. S., J. C. Sweeney, Atchison, Kan.

†No. 20, New York City.—Meets at 350 Fulton street, Brooklyn. Pres., D. B. Mostello, 331 12th st., Brooklyn; F. S., J. G. Charles, 556 Kosciuszko st., Brooklyn; F. S., J. J. Simpson, 536 State st., Brooklyn.

†No. 21, Philadelphia, Pa.—Meets every Friday in Hancock Hall, 814 Girard ave. Pres., Wm. McFadden, 1306 Melon st.; R. S., James Birmingham, 3235 Fairhill st.; F. S., Wm. Godshall, 2549 Hutchinson st.

\*No. 22, Omaha, Neb.—Meets every Wednesday at Labor Temple, 17th & Douglas sts. Pres., W. J. Wiles, care Wolff-Lovett Con. Co.; R. S., Geo. E. Russell, 2544 Reese st.; M. J. Curran, 1814 St. Marys av.

\*No. 23, St. Paul, Minn.—1st and 3d Mondays, Assembly hall, 3d and Wabasha. Pres., P. J. Marnard, 141 12th st.; R. S., S. W. Manning, 466 Farrington av.; F. S., W. B. Tubbsing, 447 Martin st.

\*No. 24, Minneapolis, Minn.—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at Alexander's Hall. Pres., T. W. Kelley, 2805 15th ave. South; R. S., G. P. Holford, 1510 East 32nd st.; F. S., J. J. Reynolds, 1815 4th ave. South.

\*No. 25, Terre Haute, Ind.—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at C. L. U. Hall. Pres., Harry Beledros, Terre Haute; C. S. Fred Miller, 1383 Poplar st.; F. S., Lee Dickerson, 1601 College ave.

†No. 26, Washington, D. C.—Meets every Wednesday at Costello hall, 610 G st N.W. Pres., Edgar A. Nelson, 816 21st st., N.W.; R. S., C. C. Buckingham, 518 9th st., N.W.; F. S., George A. Malone, 48 L. st., N.W.

\*No. 27, Baltimore, Md.—Meets every Monday at Border State Bank Bldg, Park av and Fayette st. Pres., W. W. Welsh, 1420 Asquith st.; R. S., W. C. Worley, 1720 Harlem av.; F. S., W. W. Davis, 529 N. Mount st.

\*No. 28, Ft. Worth, Texas.—Pres., Lee Stevens, Standard Light & Power Co.; F. S., C. P. Crabtree, City Electrician; R. S., Martin Doshier, 104 Houston st.

\*No. 29, Trenton, N. J.—Meets every Tuesday evening at Ribson Building. Pres., P. J. Dunn, 30 Perine av.; R. S., Frank Jefferies, 101 S. Warren st.; F. S., F. J. Carr, 58 Model av.

\*No. 30, Cincinnati, O.—Meets every Monday in Trades Union hall. Pres., Joseph Dailey, 87 Plum st., Cin., O.; R. S., Wm. Price, 337 Hodge st., Newport, Ky.; F. S., Geo. R. Hilderbrand, Cold Spring, Ky.

\*No. 31, Duluth, Minn.—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at Kalamazoo Bldg, 18 West Supt. st. Pres., E. J. Meagher, 202d av. W.; R. S., E. A. Nelson, 24 E. 2d st.; F. S., M. A. Hibbard, 1020 E. 4th st.

\*No. 32, Lima, O.—Pres., O. G. Snyder, 802 East High st., Lima, O.; R. S., W. C. Holmes, 110 Harrison ave., Lima, Ohio; F. S., E. Krause, 213 East Wayne st., Lima, Ohio.

\*No. 33, New Castle, Pa.—Meets every Monday night in the Clendening Block.—Pres., John R. Triplett; R. S., H. C. Stockman, 11 Walnut st.; F. S., W. S. Devlin, 6 East st.

\*No. 34, Peoria, Ill.—Pres., F. Church; F. S., E. H. Ensign, 470 Houbert st.; R. S., N. DeWorth.

\*No. 35, Herkimer, N. Y.—2d and 4th Wednesday in Osgood's hotel, Otsago and Mohawk sts., Ilion, N.Y. Pres., Bert Dorsey, Osgood's hotel, Ilion, N.Y.; R. S., E. L. McMullen, Frankfort, N.Y.; F. S., M. Huntsberger, Frankfort, N.Y.

\*No. 36, Sacramento, Cal.—2d and 4th Tuesdays in Federated Trades Hall, 1013 10th st. Pres., J. J. Scott, 626 1/2 J st.; R. S., C. W. Beaton, 716 P st.; F. S., D. D. Dickie, 2025 J st.

\*No. 37, Hartford, Conn.—Meets every Wednesday at 603 Main st. Pres., Maurice P. Sullivan 177 Asylum st.; R. S., F. J. Sheehan, 3 Central Row; F. S., J. J. Tracy, 58 Temple st.

†No. 38, Cleveland, O.—Meets every Tuesday evening in Atwater Bldg., cor. Superior and S. Water sts. Pres., C. G. Kieffer, 442 Euclid ave.; R. S., E. B. Horne, 50 Outwait st.; F. S., W. F. Brooks, 340 Hoadley st.

†No. 39, Cleveland, O.—Pres., John Bateman, 159 Central av.; R. S., Frank J. Sullivan, 24 Chatham st.; F. S., A. W. McIntyre, 83 Cedar ave.

\*No. 40, St. Joseph, Mo.—Meets every Thursday night in Building Trades Council Hall, cor. 5th and Francis sts. Pres., Jas. W. Gates, 907 N. 6th st.; R. S., Wm. Dorsel, 1710 Calhoun st.; F. S., W. H. W. H. Tucker, 1015 Scott st.

†No. 41, Buffalo, N. Y.—Meets every Wednesday at Council Hall, Huron and Ellicott st. Pres., Geo. C. King, 175 Waverly st.; R. S., L. Whipperman, 835 Jefferson st.; F. S., H. M. Scott, 646 Virginia st.

\*No. 42, Utica, N. Y.—2d and 4th Tuesdays in Labor temple, 18 Hotel st. Pres., Frank P. Danahan, 654 Becker st.; R. S., G. G. Carter, 26 Elm st.; Frank Brigham, 116 Dudley av.

†No. 43, Syracuse, N. Y., Inside Wiremen.—Meet in Myers Hall cor. Montgomery and East Genesee sts., second and fourth Fridays. Pres., John Kerwin, 311 Oswego st.; R. S., E. W. Lewis, 1320 S. State st.; F. S., Geo. A. Davenport, 203 Ontario st.

†No. 44, Rochester, N. Y.—Every Tuesday in Durand bldg, W. Main st, room 16 Pres., John Haley, Home Telephone Co.; R. S., M. Warner, 18 Ford st.; F. S., F. M. Martin, 66 Frost av.

†No. 45, Buffalo, N. Y.—2d and 4th Saturdays in Orient hall, 13 1/2 Swan st. Pres., L. Beecher, 71 Seneca st.; R. S., C. H. Groat, 208 S. Division st.; F. S., Wm. Chetman, 1182 Niagara st.

\*No. 46, Lowell, Mass.—Meets every Thursday evening in Engineers' Hall, Wymann's Ex. Bldg., Central and Merrimac sts. Pres., H. P. Harding, 38 E. Pine st.; R. S., John H. O'Connor, 121 Pleasant st.; F. S., Lester G. Hall, box 292.

\*No. 47, Sioux City, Ia.—Pres. J. J. Sullivan, 1701 Center st.; R. S., C. H. Lingner, 814 West 4th st.; F. S., W. F. Truax, Union Elec. Co.

\*No. 48, Richmond, Va.—Meets in Druids' Hall, cor. 17th and Main sts. Pres., G. N. Mayer, 2316 E. Grace st.; R. S., F. A. Fry, 603 S. Pine st.; F. S., T. J. Watkins, 1603 F. Franklin st.

†No. 49, Chicago, Ill.—Meets every Second and Fourth Thursday at 83 E. Madison st., Hall 6. Pres., Robert Folk, 231 N. State st.; R. S., John Kinney, 576 Wieland st.; F. S., Chas. E. Fowler, 1186 N. Maplewood av.

\*No. 50, Belleville, Ill.—Pres., Ino. Crisman; R. S., Geo. Brosias; F. S., H. Christian, 103 E Main st.

†No. 51, Pittsburgh, Pa.—1st Sunday and 2d, 3d and 4th Thursday at Electrical Workers' hall, 320 4th av. Pres., H. Sadler, 189 McClure av., Allegheny, Pa.; R. S., Jas. Vero, Bennett, Pa.; F. S., P. Corcoran, 393 Shady ave., Allegheny, Pa.

†No. 52, Newark, N. J.—Meet first and third Fridays at Marcus L. Ward Hall, 82-84 Belleville ave. Pres., F. J. McNulty, 179 North and st., Newark, N. J.; R. S., O. J. Snyder, 325 West st., W. Hoboken, N. J.; F. S., A. H. Thomas, 27 Grace st., Bloomfield, N. J.

\*No. 53, Harrisburg, Pa.—Pres., C. A. Swager, 627 Forster st.; R. S., Jas. P. Eninger, 15 N. 15th st.; F. S., Carl A. E. Anderson, 46 Summit st.

\*No. 54, Columbus, O.—Meets every Wednesday evening at Heilmann's Hall, 180 1/2 E. Towa st. Pres., Tom Croy, 565 1/2 S. High st.; R. S., J. A. Frambes, 2390 Apple st.; F. S., J. A. Pilger, 2494 Medary av.

\*No. 55, Des Moines, Ia.—Meets every Thursday night at Trades Assembly Hall. Pres., Jas. Martin, 1022 4th st.; R. S., James Fitzgerald, 1924 Lynes st.; F. S., Thomas Fitzpatrick, 775 10th st.

\*No. 56, Erie, Pa.—Meets 1st, 3d and 5th Tuesdays in Woodman's Hall, 5th and State sts. Pres., L. B. Carson, 615 Holland st.; R. S., J. L. Hampel, 555 W. 3d st.; F. S., J. F. St. Clair, 771 French st.

\*No. 57, Salt Lake City, Utah—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at Federation Hall, Second, South. Pres., W. W. Moore, 641 W. 2 North; R. S., H. B. Warner, 1114 & P. Co.; F. S., James Hodgson, 823 E. 6 South.

\*No. 58, Niagara, Falls, N. Y.—Meets 2d and fourth Monday in Odd Fellows Hall. Pres., H. Anderson; R. S., Charles Mingay, 303 Ninth st.; F. S., C. Gent, 9 Arcade.

†No. 59, Chicago, Ill.—Meet every other Saturday at Koch's hall, 104 E. Randolph st.—Pres. J. H. Maloney, 1359 W. Congress st.; R. S., T. F. Cummings, 208 East Erie st.; F. S., J. E. Hayes, 531 37th st.

\*No. 60, San Antonio, Tex.—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at the old Court House, Soldad street. Pres., Martin Wright, 229 W. Commerce st.; R. S., Wm. Keller, Dubinski Electric Co; F. S., B. Y. Lovejoy, 317 Lake View av.

\*No. 61, Los Angeles, Cal.—Meets every Thursday at United Council Hall, 112 1/2 Spring st. Pres., F. W. Frankhouser, 348 S. Hill st.; R. S., H. J. Francis, 1816 Michigan av.; F. S., R. B. Porter, 1116 East 8th st.

\*No. 62, Youngstown, O.—Pres., G. F. Hartman, 609 Covington st.; R. S., George L. Eagleton, 117 Mill st.; F. S., W. H. Buzard, 534 Duquesne st.

\*No. 63, Warren, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at D. O. H. Hall, cor. 2d and Liberty sts. Pres., Chas. Wright, Buchanan st.; R. S., C. S. Burkett, 413 E. Water st.; F. S., N. H. Spencer, Rogers Bldg.

\*No. 64, Oakland, Cal.—2d and 4th Fridays in California hall, Clay st. Pres. A. E. Ross, 1010 1/2 Washington st.; R. S., H. P. Renton, 867 19th st.; F. S., Chas. L. Bell, 44 San Pablo av.

\*No. 65, Butte, Mont.—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays in Engineers' hall, Owsley bldg. Pres., Jas. E. Davidson, Omsley Bldg.; R. S. & F. S., W. C. Medhurst, P. O. Box 846.

\*No. 66, Houston, Tex.—Meets 1st and 3d Mondays. Pres., Geo. Schorn, 513 Houston av.; R. S., F. A. Peters, Labor Hall; F. S., R. R. Tripp, 2909 Fannin st.

\*No. 67, Quincy, Ill.—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at Trades Assembly hall, 111 1/2 S 5th st. Pres., Wm. F. Wagner, 531 Locust st.; John M. Redmond, 823 Jersey st.; F. S., C. H. McNemee, 511 S 7th st.

\*No. 68, Denver, Col.—Every Tuesday in room 613 Charles blk, 15th and Curtis. Pres., Charles Salstrom, 608 21th ave.; R. S., H. Clark, F. S., E. B. Thoma, 1624 Humboldt st.

\*No. 69, Dallas, Tex.—Meets every Wednesday night at Labor Temple, Main and Akard sts.—Pres., Frank Swor, 156 Camp st.; R. S., Joe Wilkerson, 293 Main st.; F. S., H. E. Cooper, 444 Elm st.

\*No. 70, Cripple Creek, Col.—Meets every Wednesday night in Banquet Hall, Masonic Temple. Pres., J. E. Hicks, 332 May ave.; R. S., J. C. Reed, 131 W. Womack; P. S., J. A. Reed, P. O. 684.

\*No. 71, Quebec, Prov. of Que.—Pres., George Peat, 230 John st.; P. S., Thos. O'Donnell, 67 Richelieu st.

\*No. 72, Waco, Tex.—Meets second and fourth Wednesday nights at Labor Hall. Pres., G. O. Lockhart, 626 S 6th st.; R. S., C. F. Marrs, 1215 Balor st.; P. S., Joseph Hodges, 1602 North 5th street.

\*No. 73, Spokane, Wash.—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays in Bagler Hall. Pres., L. Van Inwegen, P. O. Box, 635; R. S., A. E. Swab, 821 Mallon st.; P. S., W. A. Davis, 9.6 Bridge st.

\*No. 74, Winona, Minn.—Pres., Sam Atmore, 463 Dakota st.; R. S., J. P. Fromm, 510 Olmstead st.; P. S., H. B. Kline, 510 Olmstead st.

\*No. 75, Grand Rapids, Mich.—1st & 3d Wednesdays in C. L. U. hall, 34 Canal st. Pres., P. A. Gunnell, 6 Tunis av.; R. S., Jos. Newman, Jr., 16 Kennedy st.; P. S., C. E. Post, 290 Grandville av.

\*No. 76, Tacoma, Wash.—1st and 2d Tuesdays in Foresters' hall 11th st and Pacific av. Pres., James Murray, 4134 S D st.; R. S., E. P. Conklin, 3722 S L st.; P. S., F. A. Todd, 3713 S I st.

\*No. 77, Seattle, Wash.—Meets every 1st and 3d Saturday in A. O. U. W. Hall, Pioneer Bldg.—Pres., John Agutter, Fremont, Wash.; R. S., Geo. R. Cooley, 418 Lenora st.; P. S., D. H. Alexander, 827 22d ave.

\*No. 78, Chicago, Ill.—2d and 4th Friday in Fitzgerald's hall, cor. Haisted and Adams sts. Pres., C. W. LeVine, 1551 Carroll av.; R. S., Wm T. Tonner, 1479 W. Ohio st.; P. S., George H. Foltz, 351 W. Adams st.

\*No. 79, Syracuse, N. Y.—Pres., Daniel Cambridge, 110 Madison st.; R. S., Edw. Gylatt, 1 Crouse blk.; P. S., Chas. Brand, 410 Shawward st.

\*No. 80, Norfolk, Va.—Every Friday in Central Labor Union hall, City Hall av and Bank st. Pres., W. L. Frazier, Portsmouth, Va.; R. S., L. G. Fowler, 116 Willoughby av.; P. S., C. H. Boush, Bank st.

\*No. 81, Scranton, Pa.—Meets every Monday in Cassese's hall, Lackawanna av. Pres., J. D. Smith, 1106 S Washington av.; R. S., G. Edwin Mitteer, Dunmore; P. S., Chas. R. Boyd, 733 Monroe av.

\*No. 82, Binghamton, N. Y.—C. L. U. hall, State st. Pres., G. Milks, 24 Derussey st.; R. S., M. Ingalls, 121 Court st.; P. S., P. W. Kromer, 32 Thorp st.

\*No. 83, Milwaukee, Wis.—Every Wednesday, cor 3d and Prairie sts. Pres., C. F. Smith, 756 S Pierce st.; R. S., Otto Nichols, 172 Huron st.; P. S., B. Emerton, 517 Broadway.

\*No. 84, Atlanta, Ga.—Meets every Thursday 730 p. m. in Fed of Trades hall, 14 1/2 N. Forsyth st. Pres., Chas. F. K. Briard, S Bell Tel Co; R. S., A. S. Soats, Jonestown, Ga.; P. S., R. L. Martin, 322 W. 5th st.

\*No. 85, Augusta, Ga.—Meets Sunday afternoon at Kidwell's hall, 15th st. and May av. Pres., B. Mitchell, 1420 Marbury st.; R. S., H. E. Lingel, 1026 1/2 Broad st.; P. S., T. H. Price, 929 Kolleck st.

\*No. 86, Rochester, N. Y.—Meets every Tuesday evening in room 24 Durand bldg. W Main st. Pres., F. Forristel, 14 Jones st.; R. S., P. W. Graham, 1 Broadway; P. S., A. L. Dennison, 14 Baldwin st.

\*No. 87, Newark, N. J.—Pres., R. M. Reed, 168 Mulberry; R. S., C. A. Elmore, 158 Mulberry; P. S., J. Snyder, 168 Mulberry.

\*No. 88, Savannah, Ga.—Every Thursday in Labor hall, cor. Abercrom and Lynde sts. Pres., B. Mitchell, 1420 15th st.; R. S., I. D. Britter, 308 West Duffy st.; P. S., T. P. Rafferty, 138 Habersham st.

\*No. 89, Akron, O.—Meets in Carpenters' Hall, Howard st. Pres., J. A. Townsend, 531 W. Exchange st.; R. S., M. W. Jeuning, 310 N. Maple st.; P. S., C. E. Miller, 307 E. Mill st.

\*No. 90, New Haven, Ct.—Pres., F. J. Horan, 247 Lombard st.; P. S., L. Fairchild, 36 Townsend av.; R. S., H. M. Arnold, 105 Liberty st.

\*No. 91, Easton, Pa.—Pres., C. J. Kemmerer, Easton, Pa.; R. S. and P. S., Patrick Lee, 628 Walnut street.

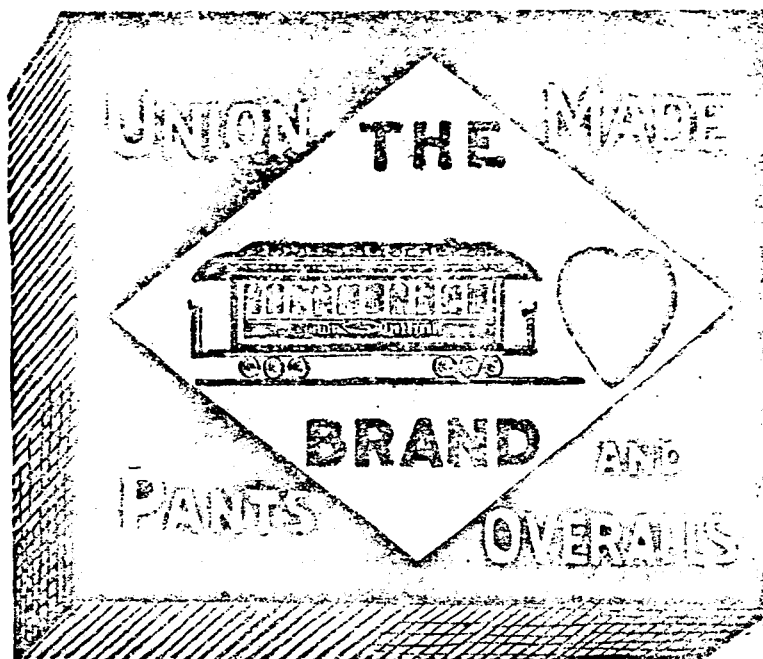
\*No. 92, Charleston, S. C.—2d and last Friday in Irish Volunteer hall, 1200 Main st. Pres., King, Pres., J. O. Mission, 12 Ironbacks alley; R. S., I. J. Buero, 17 Inspection st.; P. S., R. B. Bell, 87 Smith st.

\*No. 93, Ottawa, Ont.—2d and 4th Friday in Foresters' hall, 474 1/2 Sussex st. Pres., J. St. Amand, 57 Murray st.; P. S., H. Demers, 37 St Andrews st.

\*No. 94, Holyoke, Mass.—Pres., A. W. Nicoll, jr., New England Tel. Co.; P. S., R. P. Dixon, New England Tel. Co.

\*No. 95, Joplin, Mo.—Every Tuesday in Labor Union hall, 520 Main st. Pres., R. A. Stephens, Southwest Mo L C Co; R. S., P. D. Horton, Lock Box 907; P. S., C. L. Fox, Lock Box 907.

\*No. 96, Worcester, Mass.—Meets every Monday evening in room 23, Day Bldg. Pres., S. A. Strout, 72 Russell st.; R. S., A. R. Goodwin, 71 Peine st.; P. S., W. B. Patterson, Wilcox building.



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\*No. 98, Philadelphia, Pa.—Every Tuesday in Odd Fellows' Temple, Broad and Cherry sts. Pres., Louis F. Spence, 1538 Mantion st.; R. S., C. W. Elliott, 2320 VanPelt st.; P. S., W. A. J. Guscott, 1018 Arizona st.

\*No. 99, Providence, R. I.—Pres., J. Moneto, 93 Lafayette st.; P. S., A. P. Barry, 18 Wheaton st.

\*No. 100, Mobile, Ala.—Pres., R. E. Allen, 700 S. Broad st.; R. S., Felix Maloucon, 309 Palmetto st.; P. S., George W. Fordley, 208 St. Francis st.

\*No. 101, Brockton, Mass.—Every 2d and 4th Friday in Gardner blk. Center st. Pres., J. W. Pushee, 44 Joslyn Court; R. S., C. Calahan, 200 Plain st.; P. S., C. A. Wilber, 152 School st.

\*No. 102, Paterson, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesday in Loomfexers' Hall, Market and Church sts. Pres., D. J. Phalon, 12 Ramapo av.; R. S., Joseph Maher, 348 Grand st.; P. S., E. A. Brown, 16 Jackson st.

\*No. 103, Boston, Mass.—Every Wednesday in St. Andrews Hall, Wells Memorial Bldg. Pres., L. W. E. Kimball, 27 Arcadia st. Dorchester; R. S., J. J. McLaughlin, 213 Manerick st. E. Boston; P. S., Ernest H. Chase, 19 Allston sq. Allston.

\*No. 104, Boston, Mass.—Every Wednesday in Machinists' hall, 937 Washington st. Pres., M. Birmingham, 44 Winship st. Brighton; R. S., Geo. A. Fanner, 665 Washington st. Newtonville; P. S., R. H. Bradford, 50 W. Lenox st.

\*No. 105, Hamilton, Ont.—2d and 4th Fridays in Sons of England hall, cor. King and Charles sts. Pres., J. R. Mitchell, 158 Broadbalt st.; R. S., C. F. Schwab, 15 Bruce st.; P. S., B. Bristol, 79 Wellington st. N.

\*No. 106, Jamestown, N. Y.—2d and 4th Thursday in Central Union hall 16 & 18 Third st. Pres., W. C. Winchester, 105 Hazard st.; R. S., J. V. Woodburn, Lakewood, N. Y.; P. S., E. Lundburg, 15 Stowe st.

\*No. 107, Louisville, Ky.—Pres., C. Delbet, 418 15th st.; R. S., Ed. Coulson; P. S., Wm. H. Smith, 813 Jackson st.

\*No. 108, Tampa, Fla.—Every Saturday in Carpenters' hall, 1712 Franklin st. Pres., John P. Vanahan, 904 Twigg st.; R. S., Geo. Bartholomew, 613 7th Ave.; P. S., David H. Starr, 307 Madison st.

\*No. 109, Rock Island, Ill.—1st and 3d Tuesday in Industrial hall, 30 Ave and 1st st. Pres., J. M. Cunningham, Care C. U. Tel Co; R. S., Albert Fox, care C. U. Tel Co; P. S., care C. U. Tel Co.

\*No. 110, Pensacola, Fla.—Pres., P. R. Pearl, Gen'l Delivery; R. S., A. L. Stanley, care of "News"; P. S., C. E. Goulding, 507 W. Chase st.

\*No. 111, Montreal, Can.—2d and 4th Thursday in St. Josephs hall, cor. St. Catherine and St. Charles sts. Pres., T. B. Trafford, 58 + Penny st.; R. S., J. C. Green, 41 St. Monique st.; P. S., A. Cruchet, 601 Rivard st.

\*No. 112, Watertown, N. Y.—Pres., H. C. Bundy, 2 Center st.; P. S., M. M. Richardson, 65 Arsenal st.

\*No. 114, Toronto, Can.—Every Friday in Richmond hall, 27 Richmond st. Pres., H. J. Hurd, 760 Queen st. E.; R. S., T. F. Pickett, pro tem, 123 Spruce st.; P. S., T. B. Eaton, 267 Queen st. W.

\*No. 115, Austin, Tex.—Pres., R. L. Watson, Hyde blk.; R. S., G. O. Wood, Tel. Exchange; P. S., Frank Wolfel, 304 E 4th st.

\*No. 116, Columbus, Ga.—P. S., G. E. Young, Jr., Southern Bell Tel. Co.

\*No. 117, Paducah, Ky.—Every Saturday night, Rodius hall, South 3d st. Pres., H. G. Meyers, 220 S. 4th st.; R. S., G. May, 13th and Brady; P. S., Jesse L. Hall, 220 S. 4th st.

\*No. 118, Dayton, O.—P. S., N. G. Griffin, 33 Fremont av.

\*No. 119, Newport News, Va.—Every Saturday night. Pres., F. E. Harbitt, 127 29th st.; R. S., A. A. Eastman, corner 31st st. and West ave.; P. S., C. Bryling, corner 30th st. and West ave.

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\*No. 121, Denver, Col.

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